

Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



VOL. 4

SPRING 1965

No. 2

Whole No. 14

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

© 1965 by The Society of Paper Money Collectors



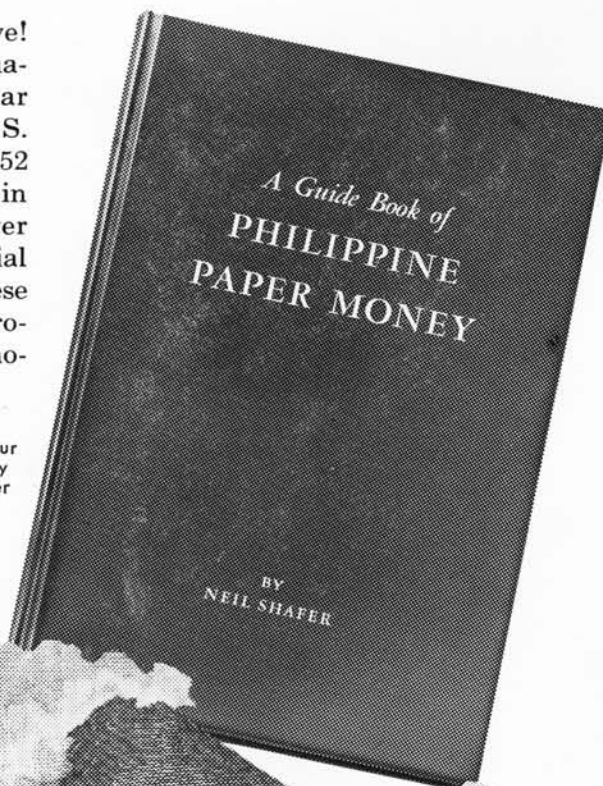
A GUIDE BOOK OF

Philippine Paper Money

by Neil Shafer

Here's another Whitman exclusive! A comprehensive, illustrated valuation catalog of Philippine regular issue currency of the Spanish, U. S. and Republican periods from 1852 to date. Neil Shafer, a specialist in this field, presents material never before published including official totals and historical data on these fascinating notes. The book is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs.

\$2⁰⁰ at your
hobby
dealer



WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN
WORLD'S LEADING NUMISMATIC PUBLISHERS

Paper Money

VOL. 4, NO. 2

SPRING 1965

WHOLE NO. 14

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS

EditorBarbara R. Mueller, 523 E. Linden Dr., Jefferson, Wis.

Assistant EditorFred R. Marckhoff, 552 Park St., Elgin, Ill.

Direct only manuscripts and advertising matter to Editor.

Direct all other correspondence about membership affairs, address changes, back numbers and sample copies of Paper Money to the Secretary, J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Drawer 858, Anderson, S. C.

Membership in the Society of Paper Money Collectors, including a subscription to Paper Money, is available to all interested and responsible collectors upon proper application to the Secretary and payment of a \$4 fee. Paper Money is not otherwise available.

ADVERTISING RATES

	<i>One Time</i>	<i>Yearly</i>
Outside Rear Cover	\$35.00	\$130.00
Inside Front & Rear Cover	32.50	120.00
Full Page	27.50	100.00
Half Page	17.50	60.00
Quarter Page	10.00	35.00

The right is reserved to reject any advertisement.

CONTENTS

Lord & Williams, Bankers and Brokers, <i>by Fred R. Marckhoff</i>	31
Paper Money Potpourri—U. S. and Foreign, <i>by Richard D. Palmer</i>	39
The 1935 D \$1 Silver Certificate, A Sequel, <i>by George W. Killian</i>	40
"Ex-Grinnell," <i>by William P. Donlon</i>	41
A Review, "North American Currency," <i>by George Wait</i>	44
"Lith. by Ed. Mendel, Chicago"	44
Identification of Currency for Collection Purposes, <i>by George W. Killian</i>	48
The Small \$1 United States Legal Tender Note, <i>by H. N. Schwartz</i>	50
Nineteenth Century American Bank Note Engravers, <i>by Everett Cooper</i>	50

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

The Trading Post	36
Society of Paper Money Collectors to Revise Entire Wismer Obsolete Note Listings	37
Message from the President	45
Call for Fourth Annual Meeting	45
Proposed New Constitution and By-Laws of The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.,	46
New Library Additions	47
Secretary's Report—New Membership Roster	51

Society of Paper Money Collectors

OFFICERS — 1964-65

President Thomas C. Bain, 3717 Marquette Dr., Dallas 25, Tex.

Vice President Dr. Julian Blanchard, 1 Sheridan Sq., New York 14, N. Y.

Secretary J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Drawer 858, Anderson, S. C.

Treasurer Glenn B. Smedley, 1127 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

APPOINTEES — 1964-65

Historian-Curator Earl Hughes

Attorney Ellis Edlow

BOARD OF GOVERNORS — 1964-65

Thomas C. Bain, Julian Blanchard, William P. Donlon, Ben Douglas, Nathan Goldstein II,

George D. Hatie, Morris H. Loewenstein, Fred R. Marckhoff, Paul S. Seitz,

Arlie Slabaugh, Glenn Smedley, George W. Wait

Important Notice

Paper Money Is A Copyrighted Publication

No article originally appearing in this publication, or part thereof or condensation of same, can be reprinted elsewhere without the express permission of the Editor. Although your Officers recognize the publicity value to the Society of occasional reprints, they cannot allow indiscriminate use of the material from PAPER MONEY in other publications even when condoned by the author. Therefore, authors should contact the Editor for permission to reprint their work elsewhere and to make arrangements for copyrighting their work in their own names, if desired. Only in this way can we maintain the integrity of PAPER MONEY and our contributors.

Lord & Williams, Bankers and Brokers

An Illustrated History of the First Banking House in the Arizona Territory and Its Banknotes

By Fred R. Marckhoff

The combination of events and circumstances which transpired to bring Arizona into the Union also were responsible for creation of its first banking house a few years later.

Arizona did not become a part of the United States until the Gadsden Purchase in 1854. But even thereafter, the area was still more often referred to as "Apache Country," due to the frequent maraudings of this Indian tribe.

The first American settlement was at Tubac, but it was plundered and destroyed in both 1849 and 1854. From 1854 until the separation by creation of Arizona Territory in 1863, this entire area's first political designation was that of "New Mexico Territory." Little attempt was made, however, to actively colonize or govern it in its earliest years.

It was not until two entrepreneurs, Charles Poston, a business man speculator, and Herman Ehrenberg, a mining engineer, came to Tubac late in 1854, to study the mineral resources that a permanent foothold occurred. They discovered rich deposits of silver and Poston immediately organized "The Sonora Exploring & Mining Company," with headquarters at Tubac. Other mining firms soon followed, and Tubac's population rose to over a thousand, making it the largest town in the southwest outside of Texas.

Poston's position as the town's leading employer allowed him to act as Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Deputy County Clerk, etc., and as such he performed many civic duties, including marriage ceremonies, both American and Mexican, for a time in lieu of the clergy.

Incidentally, it was Poston who introduced an early crude form of currency in this area known as "boletas." He paid his employees with this currency in place of his own unwieldy silver bullion. These boletas were small printed pasteboard bills with pictures of animals on them. Many of the Mexicans could read no English and could tell the value of the note only by the animal pictured. The pig denoted one-bit or 12½c; the calf, two-bits or 25c; a rooster, four-bits or 50c; a horse, six-bits or 75c, etc.

But Tubac was dealt a severe blow in 1861. Upon outbreak of war, the army withdrew its troops protecting the town for service in the east. Many families followed this action by moving to Tucson for safe refuge. Also, the mines of Poston and others played out about this time, leaving only a few larger firms in operation.

By 1863 several Confederate reverses had limited their influence to Texas. Arizona Territory was created in this

same year, and a more stable form of life was possible in a large part of the area for the first time. With the cessation of war activity early in 1865, Arizona Territory was open for settlement to the returning veterans of both North and South.

Among the many who had been called up for war-time service was one Dr. Charles H. Lord. He was a native of New York State, having been born in Boonville, Oneida County, Jan. 20, 1832. His father before him also had been a doctor. The son had married in 1857, and was well on his way to establishing a very successful practice when war came. He volunteered his professional services and was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in a Wisconsin infantry regiment. He then transferred to a New York infantry unit as Surgeon after a year or so.

At or near the end of hostilities (a reference in the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society files attributed to "Hayden" lists the year as 1864), Dr. Lord accepted the position of surgeon for the Cerro Gordo Mining Company near Tubac. He also attended the needs of patients in Tubac and was later named Postmaster of that settlement. But evidently the work at Tubac was not as lucrative as Dr. Lord had anticipated, for in very late 1866 or very early 1867, he moved to Tucson.

Another newcomer to Tucson at the war's end was one W. W. Williams, who arrived there in 1865. Although his arrival coincided with the mustering out of war veterans, no actual record could be found of Williams' war-time service.

But he was also a native New Yorker, having been born at Green River, Columbia County in 1840. There is nothing in the record to indicate that he had known Dr. Lord prior to their meeting in Tucson, although there is at least a possibility such was the case. In any event, the two men met soon after Dr. Lord's arrival and a warm friendship developed between them. The result, of course, was the formation early in 1867 of the merchandising firm which they called "Lord & Williams Company."

By 1870 Lord & Williams, merchandisers, were doing more than \$12,000 business a week. The *Weekly Arizonan* pointed with pride to the change from 1867, when Tucson had only eight merchants, most of them doing only a slim business. It was also in 1870 that this firm moved into new and much larger quarters.

The Arizona census of 1870 listed Dr. Lord as both a merchant and the Territorial Auditor, with property valued at \$30,000. It may be noted that no mention was made of his medical status and the assumption is that he



Dr. C. H. Lord, merchant and banker. This photograph, which appeared in the Tucson Directory of 1881, is one of the few known.

no longer practiced his profession after establishing the Lord & Williams firm in 1867.

In 1874 Mr. Williams married a socially prominent New Jersey girl in Lord's fine home, in what the *Arizona Citizen* declared "was the biggest wedding ever held in Arizona Territory."

Although this firm began as a merchandising store, it was forced to do a limited amount of commercial banking business for its customers from the start, due to lack of such facilities elsewhere. The earliest and most direct record that could be found indicating when the firm first engaged in formal banking activities was found on page 30, Vol. III, No. 2, Summer 1962 issue of *Arizona*, a publication of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, which described early locations of Tucson business houses:

No. 20 LORD AND WILLIAMS STORE, later became the location for Lesinsky and Company. For years, Lord and Williams did the only banking business in Tucson, although not a banking firm until 1875.

So, very evidently 1875 was the year in which the banking end of the firm was set up as a separate unit, with the designated title of "Lord & Williams." The merchandising store was known as "Lord & Williams Company." This distinction may be noted in both the illustrations of scrip and the advertisements shown herewith.

By 1876 the facilities of both the Post Office and the United States Depository had been added, and Dr. Lord had been named Postmaster. To accommodate these activities, it was again necessary to enlarge. Their advertisement in the *Arizona Citizen* of Tucson on Jan. 15, 1876 read thus:

LORD & WILLIAMS NEW STORE

General Description	—	Magnificent Sales Rooms	—
Fine Offices	—	Specialties in Goods, Etc. Etc.	—
Post Office	—	U. S. Depository	

It was also in this 1875-1879 period that Lord & Williams issued a small amount of scrip currency to facilitate their transactions. It was made in the 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1 denominations. It is still problematical if any denomination higher than the \$1 was made. The issue was printed by Thalmessinger, Stationers, 387-389 Broadway, New York.

Like the merchandising store, the bank's business prospered without competition. It was not until January 1879, that The Pima County Bank was organized by P. R. Tully and the Jacobs Brothers. Also, in April 1879, Hudson & Co. opened the first of its banks, "The Bank of Safford," followed by others at various locations, including Tombstone.

68 • TUCSON DIRECTORY.

W. W. WILLIAMS. C. E. HARLOW. C. H. LORD.

LORD & WILLIAMS Co.

Corner Main and Congress Sts.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

— — — — —

KEEP A COMPLETE LINE OF

Miners' and Mining Goods.

— — — — —

The Oldest Mercantile House in Tucson,
and headquarters for general information per-
taining to everything connected with Arizona.

Advertisement of Lord & Williams Co., General Merchandise, which appeared in the Tucson Directory of 1881.

50 TUCSON DIRECTORY.

W. W. WILLIAMS. C. H. LORD.

LORD & WILLIAMS,

Bankers and Brokers.

— — — — —

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE

ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

— — — — —

The Oldest House in the Territory.

— — — — —

Agents for the Sonora R. R., Limited and Correspondents
of all the leading firms in Mexico.

Advertisement of Lord & Williams, Bankers and Brokers, which appeared in the Tucson Directory of 1881.

But by 1880, the boom times, which had characterized the early and mid-1870s, had definitely ended. To a firm which had not already extended its resources in constant expansion, the falling off of business could have been taken in stride. Lord & Williams Company, however, had augmented the size of their merchandise to fill their enlarged space, from dry goods and notions to expensive rugs and dress materials. There is also reason to believe the firm was relying too heavily on its credit or that possibly money was being diverted from the company that should have been used to pay off its obligations.

By 1881 the financial condition of the company was acute. Although kept from the townspeople, the firm could not meet its loan repayments late in 1881. Despite evidence of some previous leniency, the creditor Bank of California forced Lord & Williams to close their doors on Oct. 27, 1881. Dr. Lord was in St. Louis at the time.

Oddly enough, the company bank accepted deposits up to close of banking hours on the day prior to closing. The U. S. Depositary remained open and apparently was unaffected by the closing.

This is how the *Tucson Citizen* of Oct. 28, 1881, described the event: "At an early hour last evening it was whispered about the city that Lord & Williams and Lord & Williams Company, the latter composed of Messrs. C. H. Lord, W. W. Williams and C. H. Harlow, had made an assignment of their property, being unable to meet liabilities. The news did not leak out generally until this morning, when the hundreds of depositors with that firm grew nervous and excited, and their demands upon the bank being met with prompt refusal, created almost a panic among them. Deposits were accepted in their banking department up to the banking hours yesterday, even after the question of an assignment must have been settled.

"Today a *Citizen* reporter called upon Mr. Harlow of the firm, but was referred to Mr. H. B. Cullum, the assignee, for particulars. In response to inquiries, Mr. Cullum stated that owing to the sudden and extreme illness of Dr. C. H. Lord in St. Louis, and the subsequent inability of the firms of Lord & Williams and Lord & Williams Co. to make the necessary arrangements to meet certain liabilities, these firms have thought it best to make an assignment of all their property to Mr. H. B. Cullum, who will settle up the affairs of both concerns for the benefit of creditors. The assignee is now busily engaged taking an inventory of all the assigned property, and will make every effort in his power to realize as fast as possible on the assets and pay off the debts.

death in Mexico City is reported to have taken place on March 29, 1884, from a contracted fever, at the age of 52. He was buried in the American Cemetery there.

Mr. Williams, who apparently had no part in his partner's speculations, remained in Tucson, despite the unfavorable reaction to the firm and himself. But in 1893, he and Mrs. Williams moved to Asheville, N. C., where he became manager of a large mercantile and banking operation, similar to the one in Tucson.

Upon retirement, Mr. Williams returned to Tucson and outlived much of the stigma attached to the financial reverse. He became Secretary of the Arizona Pioneers'



Mrs. W. W. Williams, wife of one of the partners and formerly a socially prominent New Jersey girl. This photograph, too, is from the 1881 Directory. No photo of Mr. Williams was available.

"Public sentiment, as developed on the street corners, is of such a character as would not look well in print and therefore will not be reported until the excitement abates."

It developed that the inventory had been taken under direction of the Bank of California's attorneys, Silent & Stevens, who in turn had appointed Mr. Cullum to take physical charge.

Dr. Lord was later indicted for perjury, evidently in connection with the amount of cash assets the firm claimed to have in their statements. But the much-travelled doctor or ex-doctor was in Mexico City by this time, and the case against him was later dropped. His

Historical Society, an organization of which both he and his wife were members for many years.

Perhaps few innocent looking issues of currency as those illustrated herewith have as much history behind them. Lord & Williams has long since been forgotten, but its issues of currency will remain much longer as the symbol of a frontier firm's attempt to solve its economic and monetary problems through its creation and usage.

The writer would like to thank Alfred D. Hoch, Hal Birt, Jr., the Arizona Pioneers' History Society and the Tucson Public Library for their co-operation in providing reference material for this article.



5 cent scrip note of Lord & Williams



10 cent scrip note of Lord & Williams



25 cent scrip note of Lord & Williams



One dollar scrip note of Lord & Williams. (This note and the 25 cent note are illustrated through the courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.)

★ The Trading Post ★

The members listed below are interested in trading notes. Please contact them directly if you are interested in trading. The fee is \$1.00 per listing for two issues. Please note new categories. All future insertions should be sent directly to the Editor.

1. U. S. LARGE NOTES

2. U. S. LARGE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

3. U. S. SMALL NOTES

J. F. Eckman
1370 Bertha
Ferndale, Mich. 48220

Hubert A. Raquet
11 Mount Pleasant Rd.
Bedford, Ind. 47421

4. U. S. SMALL FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY

6. OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Colonials, Continental, Confederate, Broken Bank Notes, Scrip, etc.)

C. J. Affleck
34 Peyton St.
Winchester, Va.

Lewis K. Ferguson
703 N. Woodworth St.
Algona, Iowa 50511

Claude W. Rankin
110 Anderson St.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Leonard M. Rothstein, M.D.
2409 Sylvale Rd.
Baltimore, Md. 21209

George Wait
P. O. Box 165
Glen Ridge, N. J.

7. MILITARY CURRENCY

(War, Occupation, Concentration Camp and Emergency Issues)

8. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

Jerry Holcombe
Box 325
Burnsville, N. C. 28714

Alfred C. Werner
P. O. Box 114
Miami, Fla. 33156

9. MISMATCHED SERIAL NO. NOTES

Society of Paper Money Collectors to Revise Entire Wismer Obsolete Note Listings

Following is an outline and guide for future work on the Wismer Revised Listing. This printing will serve as a permanent record for S. P. M. C. members, although it has already appeared in several other numismatic journals.

Only with the co-operation of its members can this first great project of this Society succeed. Your aid is urgently sought in whatever way you may be able to do so. Watch these columns for future requests for new varieties of notes from the various states from time to time.

Actually, the project will not be complete until a new Listing appears on all fifty states. Can we count on your co-operation in making this effort a success?

What is undoubtedly the largest group research effort ever made in the long history of numismatics is being launched by the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

The momentous decision to revise and bring up to date the entire "Obsolete Note Listings by States" as published in *The Numismatist* between 1922 and 1936, was first made at the Society's annual meeting in Cleveland in August, 1964.

President Thomas C. Bain of the S. P. M. C. fully realizes the scope and need of this undertaking, as numerous new listings have come to light since Mr. Wismer's time. The entire resources of the Society have been placed behind this very worthwhile effort to ferret them all out. Co-operation of both Society members and non-members is requested.

The Committee appointed by President Bain for this important Revised Wismer Listing project is Fred R. Marckhoff, Chairman, and members George W. Wait and Dr. Julian Blanchard. In addition, the daughter of the original compiler, D. C. Wismer, has consented to act as "Special Research Consultant" and to co-operate fully in this great effort. She is Mrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun, of Telford, Pa. She retains unpublished data of her father on scrip issues from various states, all of which will be included in this new work.

As most collectors know, the original listings were the lifetime work of that "grand old man of numismatics," David C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa., who died in 1949 at the age of 92. A "Bibliography of Listings of Obsolete Notes," published in the Fall 1962 Issue of *PAPER MONEY*, the Society's magazine, revealed how little has been done on research in this field since the Wismer and Muscalus Listings of the 1930s and 1940s, however.

But the true magnitude of Mr. Wismer's work has never been fully appreciated by the average numismatist. Yet it is a matter of record that in a branch of numismatics in which there had not been a single reference work worthy of the name he compiled lists of approximately 18,721 different varieties of obsolete notes. Some of these listings have even been put into book

form, and all are still regarded as standard references on the subject today, almost forty years later. The author's death prevented many others from being published.

The first step in getting this research machinery in motion will be the Chairman's selection and appointment of a "Chief Researcher" for each State's issues being worked on. A public solicitation of volunteers for this post is also made herewith. A number of collectors already have begun such works on their home states.

After appointment, the Chief Researcher for each state will obtain and assemble all data on notes from whatever sources available. The importance of an active search for new varieties to be listed cannot be stressed too strongly, as completeness is a prime requisite. The Society will aid in this regard by printing a request for additional listings at the appropriate time. It is hoped much new data will be elicited in this way.

The Chairman will also make available to each Chief Researcher a uniform format to be used in the Listing. Every attempt should be made to come as close to the format as possible in the compilation in order to give uniformity to the work as a whole. But some compromise and variety will be necessary in this area, due to varying circumstances of the Researcher and number of notes involved.

The basic requirement of the format is that of a four-way association in every note description: (1) the bank or issuer, (2) exact date, (3) engraver or lithographer, and (4) denomination. Without these basic elements, the identification of notes and the separation of one issue of notes from another would be impossible in many instances.

When the acquiring and assembling of material has gone as far as the Chief Researcher believes possible, the work will be turned over to Chairman Marckhoff and then in turn to each of his Committee members for review. After any additional changes necessary have been made, the work will be sent to the editor, Barbara Mueller, for publication in *PAPER MONEY*.

Each new state listing may later be put into book or booklet form, possibly in conjunction with the American Numismatic Association, but this phase of the operation has not yet been finalized.

The end result will be a work on obsolete notes which for the first time in history will (1) give a permanent identifying state number to each note issued, in much the same way Friedberg numbers have been given to issues of greenback currency and (2) enable a collector to identify his notes by comparing them with a numbered and fully described listing. These state identifying numbers would read thus: Nebraska-47; Texas-89; Maine-57; etc.

The Chief Researcher in each instance, if he so desires, may also give a town or city identifying number to each note at the very end of the description, such as OM-16, for, say, a \$5 Omaha City Bank & Land Co. note. If other Omaha notes are discovered later, they will become OM-17, OM-18, etc.

If it is within the scope of the Chief Researcher, a rarity rating of degrees, from No. 1 to No. 12, similar to the Criswell works, can be given each note. This large range of degrees may not be needed for a very small state, but it is recommended for states with many issues. Only an experienced collector and researcher should attempt this, however, as it involves relative degrees of rarity between notes in order to establish the correct one for each. Once this is done, however, a monetary range of values for each degree of rarity can also be assigned. But neither the degree of rarity nor the monetary value of one state would have any bearing on those of any other state. Thus, a Rarity 7 of Georgia might be rated worth from \$35 to \$50, whereas a Rarity 7 of Missouri might be rated worth from \$50 to \$75. This monetary value range allows for the difference in conditions of notes.

The detailed history of banks, firms, etc., should be avoided or kept to the barest minimum, except in the small states, due to space limitations. Also, the use of illustrations, while as generous as possible, will be somewhat restricted to the amount of space available. In this connection, however, it is hoped that if these works are put into book form, each bank history available will be included therein. This expanded presentation would also allow a much larger number of note illustrations, perhaps as many as are available in the smaller states, at least. Chief Researchers should keep this in mind during their compilation, and retain such histories and photos for this possible future use, rather than discard them.

Spurious, altered, etc., notes, not of genuine origin for any reason, may be listed or described for what they are, but should not be made a part of the numbering system for that state or city.

After much thought by the Committee, the decision of what should, and what should not be included in this Revised Listing was made. It was decided to include all various types of bank notes, scrip, warrants (city, county, military, etc.) in one list. The Researcher should identify such notes at the end of the description with the identifying word, such as scrip, warrant, Certificate of

Deposit, etc., as the case may be. (The latter may be included if proof exists as to its use as currency.)

Excluded will be business college classroom currency, satirical, political, and advertising notes (unless having a stated monetary value), etc., none of which was ever used as money or intended to have value as money.

The great advantage of this method is the placement of the currency issues of a state into one listing, rather than from four to eight listings to cover each type of scrip separately. The excluded notes just mentioned may be combined into a second listing, however, without state numbers being assigned them.

Another decision made was to separate issues of notes made under the Confederate and Union governments between 1861 and 1865, in the Southern States, inasmuch as two different political entities were involved.

It is probably understood by most collectors that this Revised Listing will not include Colonials, greenbacks, foreigners, fractional currency, 1907 or 1933 depression scrip, national bank notes, or state issued notes of Southern States, so well covered in the Criswell series.

This S. P. M. C. project is certain to be a long term one, and it in no way lessens the Society's need and desire for good articles on every other phase of paper money. If you can write authoritatively on any subject of currency, your effort would be more than welcomed by our Editor.

But for this Revised Listing project the Society needs volunteers without delay for the Chief Researcher posts. It is strictly a labor of "numismatic love," and entails considerable time and effort. But if D. C. Wismer could work up the entire list of 48 states (at that time) by himself at an advanced age, what collector of this material can say that a single state is too much for him? Every co-operation of the S. P. M. C. will be given the Researcher in this effort.

If interested in being offered a Chief Researcher post under the general rules just outlined above, kindly fill out the application below and send to Chairman Fred R. Marckhoff, 552 Park St., Elgin, Ill. Notification of your selection will follow in from 30 to 60 days from receipt of application.

Name

Street

City

State & Zip Code

State Desired as Chief Researcher:

Did You Know That—

Black Diamond the Buffalo who appears on the 1901 ten dollar bill also was the model used on the reverse of the Indian head nickel in 1913. Black Diamond died in 1915, but his likeness will live on in currency and coin collections forever.

Michael B. Kromeke

Paper Money Potpourri -- U. S. and Foreign

By Richard D. Palmer

INTRODUCTION

Our President has issued a call to arms, which for this membership means a call to the typewriter. Although I contribute a weekly column on hobbies to one of our local papers, I would normally hesitate to address a specialized group such as this because I am decidedly not a specialist. Since fifth grade I have collected something, and up until about two years ago this was largely stamps. Like so many others, the coin field beckoned to me enticingly, as I had already accumulated a few types for illustrative use when teaching my history classes about our money. This is still of interest but collecting in depth just didn't bring the old spark. With all due appreciation for scarcity, the fact remains that an album of Lincoln pennies isn't very exciting. For me, paper money has the perfect combination of color, interest, discovery and romance. I have no information that could be considered at all profound, but I have uncovered a few facts of interest through notes collected that may be new to you.

CONDITION, FRONT AND BACK

Generally for aesthetic reasons, we prefer uncanceled notes, particularly when two dime size holes are involved. Yet it is well to keep in mind that the note may not be found otherwise and, after all, this disfigurement is part of the bill's monetary history. I have a \$20 and \$100 Bank of Commerce at Savannah dated 1857 and 1856, both with two cancel punches. The reverse of the note tells me that they were redeemed by the Bank Republic, New York, at three-fourths per cent discount. This indicates then both a bank relationship and an indication of the fees involved. A 50 cent Village of Rondout, New York, has a neater but more time consuming method of cancellation. "Cancelled" was written twice in red ink, and then a neat black "Paid" handstamp was applied by the national bank. Notes of Lyons City, Iowa, are usually found with one small hole, but the exact date of presentation for payment is carefully recorded on the reverse by hand. These notes were issued in the late 1850s but were filed as noted by N. B. Howard, Clerk, from 1865 on. No doubt the present limited supply came from these files. Watch the back of these obsoletes. You will find everything from history to somebody's scratch pad.

NOTES ON OBSOLETE STATE BANK NOTES

Obsolete notes from Iowa are not generally in dealer stocks, but the perhaps the most usual issue would be the \$1 and \$3 Dubuque Central Improvement Company. They are unusual, however, in that they have a list of the stockholders stamped on the back. These notes are usually dated 1858. The names are in blue but watch for the earlier 1857 date with the names in black. This variety is much scarcer, and series A notes are decidedly more common than series B in both dates.

Due to restrictive banking laws, some Iowans organized banks outside of the state but the notes were primarily for Iowa use and belong in any collection of Iowa related money. Notes of the Commercial Bank of Terre Haute, Indiana, dated 1858, are found both with and without a redemption guarantee stamp of the Exchange Bank of Keokuk. Watch for notes of the Agricultural Bank of Brownsville, Tenn., dated 1855. These are found with a shield-shaped stamp on the face for A. J. Stevens and Co., Bankers of Fort Des Moines. The blue stamp is scarcer than the black. Notes of the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Omaha City with the final number of the year handwritten and the "Deposited by" line filled in by hand are actually Iowa notes, but the same issues with printed date 1857 and the printed "Bishop Hill Colony" following the "Deposited by" indicates an Illinois relationship.

Before leaving Nebraska, a word on the beautiful green and black issues of the Bank of DeSoto. Most frequently found are those dated 1863, American Bank Note Co. But the 1862 dated issue has an additional redemption notice for New York City and, although the ABC monogram is on the note, the inscription reads Baldwin, Baldwin, and Cousland. The differences suggest a change in the ownership of the bank.

PHILIPPINE VARIATIONS

Raymond Toy's most useful book on military currency notes without comment the Central Bank of the Philippines overprint found on the Victory notes. Until recently, I had assumed that this was a single operation without variety. From a serviceman in the Islands I received three specimens of the one peso and found that the overprints not only differed from the specimen I already had but differed from each other, and this was readily apparent to the naked eye. The usual overprint is neat with thin letters well and evenly spaced. These three notes featured in varying degrees thick, squat letters unevenly spaced. Differences in the width of some letters and the spacing between words varied one millimeter or more, and the basic form of the letters often differed as well. This could indicate a provisional type of overprint until a standard form was prepared, an equipment breakdown, or overprinting done in different places. Since the one peso note is relatively inexpensive, it would be interesting to determine how many variations can be collected and even more interesting, if types could be isolated and related to a specific time and place.

MODERN ITALIAN TYPES

The new one thousand lira note of Italy calls our attention to the old issue. I wonder how many collectors are aware of the three types of this basic design? The 1941 issue has the obvious difference of having a coronet head in the red circle on the face, while the two later types feature the Medusa. Both types two and three are

dated 1947 and differ in the signatures. But the note with 1959 in the small black type in the left margin was printed by Officina Della Banca D'Italia, while the third type with 1961 at the left was printed by I. P. S. Off. Carte Valori. There are subtle differences in the coloring that are apparent when the two notes are compared. I think it possible that both types two and three could be found in present dealer stocks but replacements will now be difficult.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR NOTES

I wish someone in the know would write an article about the issues of the Spanish Civil War period, particularly in relation to the Bank of Spain, Bilbao, dated 1937. These notes of 10, 25, 50, and 100 pesetas are interesting not only for the rather futuristic pictures of Spanish enterprise on the reverse but also for the variations in signatures and, I assume, branch bank names on the face. I have five of these assumed branches and no doubt they appear on most of the denominations. Through this series and others an interesting story of war and finance is waiting to be told.

WESTERN SAMOA

One final "discovery": At the time of independence, Western Samoa overprinted Territory of Western Samoa notes with "Bank of Western Samoa." There are two distinct varieties of the ten shilling. One, with the date

"1 May 1961" following Wellington on the face has on the left the title "High Commissioner" blocked out with a heavy bar and "Minister of Finance" placed under the bar. The other note has no date after Wellington; "Minister of Finance" is the only title on the left; and the title on the right reads "Financial Secretary." The brown-orange background color on the first note is a bit lighter. There are then two provisional issues prior to the entirely new design now current. I don't know whether the second provisional stage exists on the one pound.

A LESSON FROM PHILATELY

Having these two notes is purely the result of receiving paper currency on approval from dealers. This is one aspect of stamp collecting that I missed when I adopted paper money. If the second dealer had not included this note, I would never have ordered it from a price list simply because the two types are not advertised as such. Indeed, the two dealers may not be aware that there is a difference if their stock came from a single order. The beauty of foreign paper money and the dignity and interest found in our obsoletes cannot be described in a price list. I hope more dealers will offer notes on approval. Half the fun of collecting is in opening a selection of unknown contents. Since our hobby has taken many from the stamp field, let us also take those techniques that have passed the test of time.

The 1935 D \$1 Silver Certificate A Sequel

By George W. Killian

The Spring 1964 issue of PAPER MONEY carried an article entitled "The 1935 D \$1.00 Silver Certificate." This addendum is intended to supplement the information provided in that article:

The star notes of 1935 D were printed with both types of backs.

The 1935 Ds were printed in sheets of 18. The following is believed to be the official range of serial numbers for the 1935 Ds.

R 88 104 001 E to F 99 999 999 G 12 subject sheet
G 00 000 001 G to G 99 999 999 G 18 subject sheet
H 00 000 001 G to M 98 128 000 G 12 subject sheet
N 00 000 001 G to N 46 944 000 G 18 subject sheet

The technique for serially numbering the 1935 Ds in the 18-subject sheet was entirely different from that used in connection with the 12-subject sheets. Accordingly the little division trick given for checking between the serial number and the position letter applies only to the bills from the 12-subject sheets. In connection with

the division trick, an error was made in the original article. (The text was correct; only the table was wrong.) The table should be:

Remainder	Position Letters
1	A, G
2	B, H
3	C, I
4	D, J
5	E, K
0	F, L

All 1935 Ds from the 18-subject sheet have the type II (narrow) backs.

I presume that star notes were made in the 1935 D series on the 18-subject presses, but I have not personally seen one which was. The note is surely from an 18-subject sheet if there is a position letter of M to R inclusive in the upper left corner on the obverse, or if the mentioned division trick does not provide the check between the serial number and the position letter.

"Ex-Grinnell"

By William P. Donlon



\$2 note autographed by collectors and dealers who attended the March 10, 1945 Grinnell sale. Signatures include those of W. P. Donlon, Barney Bluestone, Wm. F. Sunday, H. Crofoot, R. Saffin and Paul Draper.

If you are one of the thousands who have joined the ranks of U. S. currency collectors during the past few years, you may have been puzzled by the term "Ex-Grinnell" found in the description of a note in auction catalogs or dealers' offerings. The term is used to tell you the note was once owned by a very famous collector of currency and that it was once part of the most extensive and complete United States currency collection ever formed. With the keen competition among collectors to obtain and to hold the choice rare currency items, it is doubtful that such a collection could be formed today.

Albert A. Grinnell was Life Member No. 20 of the American Numismatic Association. He was regular in attendance at the national conventions where he frequently exhibited portions of his currency collection, which never failed to win admiration and attention. He served as second president of the Detroit Coin Club and at its 400th meeting was awarded a large gold medal bearing his likeness, in recognition of the service he had rendered to the science of numismatics.

He was also honored by the Odd Fellows Lodge at Oakfield, N. Y., and by the Masonic Lodge at Batavia, N. Y., for 50 years of service to these organizations.

Mr. Grinnell was born June 12, 1865, in the town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York, where his father conducted a general store. At the early age of 12 he showed a great interest in coin collecting and acquired many coins from his father, who allowed him to select wanted items from the day's receipts.

His education was completed at the Rochester Business College, from which he graduated with high honors. In 1888 he married Miss Helen A. Avery, who was his constant companion for 43 years until her untimely death in 1931.

From his first business venture, the Grinnell Retail Coal and Lumber Yard at Oakfield, N. Y., Mr. Grinnell had several successful enterprises, including the building of large grain elevators and warehouses. In 1910 he moved to Detroit and became affiliated with Grinnell Brothers Music House. When the company was incorporated, he served as vice-president and later as president until his retirement from active business.

His interest in numismatics continued and in fact increased after his retirement. He became an avid collector of U. S. currency and continued to acquire the finest possible items whenever they were available. He took a keen interest in helping others get started in this fascinating hobby. He is said to have made the statement that his currency collection was the one investment that did not depreciate in value during the great depression of the early 1930s.

It was during those depression days that I first corresponded with Mr. Grinnell and received from him, on approval, a small currency album containing a complete set of 1918 \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Bank notes and other paper money. This expression of confidence would have been considered customary and normal by one whose credit had been established, but to an unknown collector of very limited means this kindly gesture was never forgotten. It was with great regret that lack of funds permitted me to purchase only a few of the very tempting items. Later I enjoyed the privilege of visiting Mr. Grinnell in his home, where my long-distance appraisal of his being a fine, kindly, true gentleman was confirmed.

With the passing of Mr. Grinnell on April 18, 1951, numismatists in general and U. S. currency collectors in particular lost a great collector and student of numismatics.

Mr. Paul E. Draper, who still resides in Detroit, held the position of personal secretary with Mr. Grinnell for a quarter of a century. In this position he was helpful in forming the tremendous currency collection and became a recognized authority on the subject. He not only assisted in acquiring the collection, but when Mr. Grinnell decided to pass along his choice possessions to other collectors, Mr. Draper assisted the late Barney Bluestone in the cataloging and description of each item, and personally attended all seven of these outstanding currency sales held in Syracuse, N. Y. He holds membership No. 7826 in the A. N. A.

It was a great pleasure to renew Mr. Draper's acquaintance during the convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Detroit in 1962, and to reminisce on present day values and the vast number of currency collectors, as compared with the years in which the great Grinnell sales were held in 1944, 1945, and 1946.

Currency collectors were in the minority in those years and attendance at the various sales was light, only six or seven bidders being present at some of the sales. I had the privilege of attending all seven sales and of acquiring some of the choice items. Others who personally attended one or more sales were Fred C. Boyd, Herman Crofoot, Dr. Chandler, and Robert N. Batt, all since deceased. Others whose names appear as successful bidders at one or more sales include Harley Freeman, now residing in Florida; Richard Saffin, New Jersey; G. A. Siegwart, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. C. L. Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; James Wade, New Jersey; Fred R. Marckhoff, Elgin, Ill.; and J. M. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Part One of the Grinnell sales, which included Lots Nos. 1 to 501, was held Saturday, November 25, 1944, in the Hotel Syracuse. The remaining six sales were held in Barney Bluestone's offices in the Syracuse-Kemper Building. Wm. F. Sunday of Rochester, N. Y., now residing in Florida, was the auctioneer.

Part One included the very rare Demand Notes of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Legal Tender Notes \$1 to \$1000, including the rare \$500 1875 and 1880, and the \$1000 1869 and 1880. Coin or Treasury Notes included the very rare \$1000 "Watermelon note" of 1890, which sold to a New York collector for \$1230, and the \$1000 1891 Treasury Note sold to the same collector for \$1240. Sold also were cut and uncut sheets of Legal Tender Notes and many autographed notes. The scarce uncut sheets of \$5 1880 and \$5 1907 Legal Tender notes were sold to the writer. The 1880 uncut sheet is now part of a large collection owned by a Southern collector. Included in this sale were One Year, Two Year and Three Year Interest Bearing Notes, Compound Interest Notes, and Refunding Certificates plus an unusual collection of misprints.

Part Two was held March 10, 1945, and included Lots Nos. 502 to 1114. Only seven bidders were present. Included in this sale were National Gold Bank Notes \$5 to \$100 denomination and Gold Certificates \$10 to \$1000, including \$20 1905 Lyons-Roberts, with serial Number One, sold to the writer. Other choice items included Silver Certificates, all series, \$1 to \$1000, single notes, cut sheets, autographed notes, many attractive serial numbers, and the double denomination, \$1/\$2 1899

Silver Certificate, said to be unique. Two mismatched serial numbers in the 1899 Silver Certificates were included. Listed as "the greatest error in this sale" was the \$1 1899 Silver Certificate with "Treasurer of the United STATE" instead of "States." This note was in uncirculated condition and brought \$140. There were eight uncut sheets of \$1 to \$5 Silver Certificates in this sale as well as many reconstructed sheets of Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates. The uncut sheets included the \$1 and \$2 popular Educational Series of 1896.

National Bank notes were featured in Part Three, Lots Nos. 1115 to 2017, held June 16, 1945. There were only six room bidders: Boyd, who also represented James Wade; Saffin, Freeman, Crofoot, Hoffman and Donlon. Fred R. Marckhoff, Dr. Chandler, and Wm. A. Philpott, Jr., were among the successful mail bidders.

Included in this sale were First Charter Notes, \$1 to \$100 and Second and Third Charter Notes, \$5 to \$100 denominations. There were six "Lazy 2" notes in the single notes offered and four more in the four cut sheets of \$1 and \$2 notes, First Charters. There were three uncut sheets of \$1 and \$2 1865, from Jacksonville, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and Philadelphia, Pa.; seven uncut sheets of 1882 brown backs; and one uncut sheet of \$5 1882 series with denomination spelled out on back of note. This sheet was issued by The Farmers National Bank of Pilger, Nebraska, described as extremely rare and said to be the only uncut sheet of this series that Mr. Grinnell ever saw.

An outstanding collection of 171 serial number One National Currency notes were offered in this Part Three. These included seven additional "Lazy 2" notes, plus other denominations up to \$100 issued by National Banks of all States and many Territories. Sixteen double denomination misprints in National Currency were offered. These included one \$10/20 1865 issued by the National Bank of Middlebury, Vermont, which was unusual in that the back of the note was not inverted as is the case with other errors of this type.

The public sale of Part Three closed with Lot No. 1749 as the room bidders expressed little interest in Lot Nos. 1750 to 2017, which covered National Currency arranged alphabetically by cities. However, some of these notes were sold to mail bidders and others to buyers in the room, after the sale.

Only five room bidders came to Syracuse on October 6, 1945, for Part Four, which covered Lots 2018 to 2967. We find the names of Batt, Saffin, Crofoot (who also bid for Jim Wade), Freeman bidding for Fred Marckhoff and himself, and Donlon. The 946 lots in this sale included 757 New York State National Bank Notes, of which 157 were issued by New York City banks, and National Bank Notes from every State and many Territories. There was a \$1 First Charter and a "Lazy 2" issued by The Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, and signed by Mormon Leader Brigham Young. I was the lucky bidder on two prizes, a \$10 and \$100 red seal 1902 series, issued by The First National Bank of San Juan, Porto Rico. The \$10 note was sold with the Donlon coin collection by A. Kosoff in 1956. The \$100 note is illustrated in this article.

Part Five, Lots 2968 to 4028, was held March 2, 1946. The group in attendance was again small and consisted of approximately the same bidders in attendance at the previous sale. National Bank Notes again were featured, this time alphabetically arranged by names of cities. Notes from 1,110 cities were offered, and all States with the exception of two were represented, as well as several Territories. As in previous sales, notes brought ridiculously low prices and the action on the floor was listless. Mr. Hoffman was an active bidder for all Connecticut notes, and Richard Saffin secured most of the New Jersey notes. Harley Freeman took away the prized \$5 1875 of The First National Bank of Central City, Colorado Territory. The \$20 1882 brown back of Ardmore, Indian Territory went to a mail bidder, Mr. Witzel of New Jersey.

Paul Draper's prediction in the catalog that this was "the opportunity of a lifetime" proved to be correct. Such an array of National Bank Notes has not appeared in the combined auction sales since 1946.

Lots 4029 to 4871 were offered in Part Six on June 29, 1946. Room bidders were J. M. Taylor of Buffalo, Dr. Chandler, Batt, Freeman, Saffin and Donlon. The sale opened with 216 First Charter Nationals, \$1 to \$100, including 49 \$2 "Lazy 2's" which sold for as low as \$10 each. There were 129 notes issued by National Banks holding Charter numbers up to Number 100. There was a fine lot of Nationals with low or special serial numbers, as well as Federal Reserve Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Notes with attractive serial numbers. There were many misprints and autographed notes included in Part Six.

Also included in this sale were two uncut sheets of \$10 and \$20 Federal Reserve Bank Notes of the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago. These were described as unique and were bid in at \$355 and \$455 respectively.

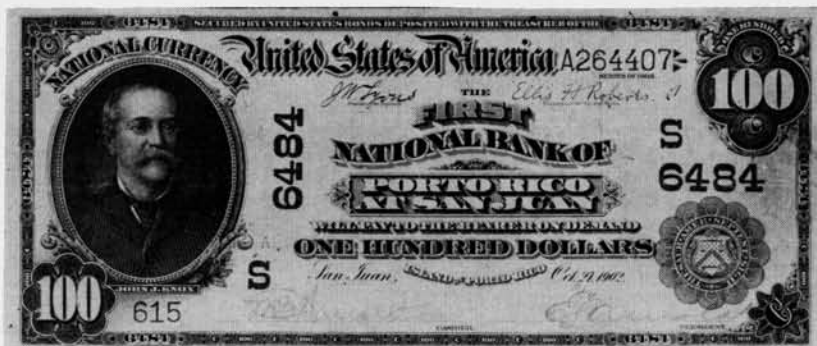
Lot No. 4871 offered Federal Reserve Specimen notes, \$5 to \$10,000, said to be unique and listed as "the piece-de-resistance" of the sale. A valuation of \$5000 was placed on this lot in the catalog but the records show that it sold for \$4050. Double denomination notes offered in this sale included two cut sheets of four

\$20/\$10 1914 blue seal, Boston and Chicago. Also double denomination singles, \$2/\$1 Boston, New York and Chicago; and \$5/\$10 1914 blue seal, Chicago.

November 30, 1946 marked the final sale of this tremendous collection. Part Seven listed 1027 lots of small size U. S. currency. There were hundreds of singles, many with serial No. 1, or with very attractive serial numbers. Collectors of odd and attractive serials would have had a field day at this sale. There were also cut sheets, uncut sheets, misprints, unusual sets of matched serial numbers, and reconstructed sheets. Interest in "reduced size notes," as they described in the catalog, had not awakened in 1946. There were few room or mail bidders. Many of the attractive and scarce items went begging. There were just not enough serious currency collectors 20 years ago to create proper competition and to absorb at fair prices the tremendous amount of currency offered by Mr. Grinnell in these seven sales.

Some of the scarce and noteworthy items in Part Seven were an uncut sheet of twelve \$1 1928 Legal Tender notes, serial nos. 25 to 36, the third sheet off the press. This sheet is now owned by Tom Ross, who acquired it from the writer several years ago. Another desirable item was the uncut sheet of twelve \$5 1934 Silver Certificates, serial nos. 13 to 24, making it the second sheet issued. Uncut sheets of National Currency, \$5 to \$100 were included, as were uncut sheets of 12 Federal Reserve notes. The misprints included two cut sheets, 12 notes, of the \$10/\$5 double denomination notes, issued by Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.

Present-day owners of the pedigreed notes offered in the seven sales described owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Grinnell for collecting and preserving the hundreds of rare currency items. Mr. Grinnell stated that he collected currency first, for the beauty and character of the engraving; second, for the variety of specimens issued; third for the historical and educational value, and for the unending combination possibilities. Would that more of our present day collectors of coins and currency, would forget the possible monetary gains and collect for these same excellent reasons.



\$100 red seal note of 1902 series, First National Bank of San Juan, P. R., sold at the Oct. 6, 1945 Grinnell sale.

A Review

By George Wait

NORTH AMERICAN CURRENCY, BY GROVER C. CRISWELL, JR.,

(KRAUSE PUBLICATIONS, IOLA, WISCONSIN)

This is probably the most useful paper money reference published since the first edition of Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States*. Book size 6¼ x 9¼ inches, it comprises 910 pages, in the following categories:

Canadian (Government, Chartered & Private Issues)	54 pages
Colonial & Continental Currency	14 pages
Confederate Notes & Bonds	16 pages
Southern State Notes & Bonds	59 pages
Mexican	14 pages
United States (including Fractional)	19 pages
American (State Banks, County & Municipal Notes, Scrip, etc.)	734 pages
Total	910 pages

The obvious emphasis is on American obsolete notes, and rightfully so, since the first six classifications, with the possible exception of Colonial notes, are adequately covered in other references. In fact, the author might better have devoted his entire book to American obsoletes rather than try to cover, in a limited way, the paper money emissions of all North America.

Since no historical or other background information is furnished, this book must be looked upon simply as a priced catalog, lavishly illustrated. The paper quality is excellent and the photographs show up well. Except for fractionals, no more than three notes are shown on a page. A more complete description is given for the notes not illustrated. It would be impossible to picture, or even describe, more than a fraction of the notes in this field in a single volume, so the author has chosen the notes most frequently encountered, plus some rarities. No distinction is made as to genuine, counterfeit or spurious notes. It is unfortunate that some altered notes are also included since they are bound to confuse the reader. In fact, an illustrated Tennessee note is also shown under Maryland, and another note is pictured under both Michigan and Pennsylvania. A note originally engraved for Indiana is listed under Massachusetts and its picture is shown under New York. A plate from an early Heath's Counterfeit detector has also been photographed and priced as a note!

The matter of pricing is, of course, controversial, since these notes are not standard merchandise like coins and are subject to wide fluctuations caused by differences in opinion as to rarity and condition. Many of the notes in this book seem to be well priced, but there are also

many exceptions. For example, the common Chesapeake & Ohio notes of Washington are priced at \$8 to \$12.50 each. The \$3 Washtenaw, Michigan, note is tagged at \$16. The \$1 Merchants Bank of Trenton is over-priced at \$30—\$40. The Connecticut Colonials also seem high, although the book mentions that they are quite plentiful. On the other hand, this reviewer would love to buy or trade for some of the scarcer notes at the prices indicated!

The philosophy of pricing seems to differ in the various sections of the book, indicating it may have been done by different individuals. The \$1 notes of the Vermont Glass Factory (payable in Troy) are listed under New York at \$10 each, and the same notes are listed under Vermont at \$3.50. There is one common thought: The \$3 notes seem to be priced high, whereas the \$4 notes appear to be conservative. Many common scrip notes are priced higher than scrip and bank note rarities. Prices for obsoletes are generally shown in this book only for the conditions of "Very Good" and "Uncirculated." Therein lies a basic problem, for the Very Good price is too often quoted at from 75 to 90 per cent or more of Uncirculated. Dealers will find this to be an impossible situation, for in this narrow range of 25 per cent or less they cannot successfully price their notes in the various conditions of "Fine," "Very Fine" and "Extra Fine," not to mention "About Uncirculated." There is no incentive, with such a small price differential, for a collector to buy a Very Good note. Let us hope this situation will be corrected in future editions.

Despite these comments, this is indeed a very worthwhile book that should stimulate great interest in the field. It is a reference for collectors of obsolete notes and a necessity for all paper money dealers. It is likely to remain the standard reference for obsolete notes until the complete listings of each state are released by the Society of Paper Money Collectors under their recently announced program for revision of the D. C. Wismer lists published from 1922 to 1936 in *The Numismatist*. The 2,188 illustrations of *North American Currency* alone are worth its purchase price. Its author certainly believes in the old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words." It is hoped that the notes chosen by the Wismer researchers for illustration will differ from Criswell's, thereby giving the maximum picture coverage to this field, one of the most interesting specialties in numismatics.

**"Lith. by Ed. Mendel,
Chicago"**

Important Correction

Please note the following correction in Fred R. Marckhoff's article in Vol. 3, No. 4. On Page 84 an error was made in the caption for Variety 9. It should read: "Ed^w. Mendel," etc. The superior letter "w" was omitted. Without it, the variety is identical to Variety 8.

Message from the President

It is very heartening to see the interest growing in currency collecting.

Within the last year, Mr. William P. Donlon, one of our Board of Governors, released a Priced Catalog of U. S. Small Size Paper Money; Mr. Jack Friedberg came out with the 5th Edition of *Paper Money of the United States*; Col. Grover Criswell had a new edition released on Confederate and Southern States Currency; Mr. B. M. Douglas, another member of our Board of Governors, issued a fine catalog on Colonial and Continental Currency; and Mr. Raymond Toy will soon release a new edition of his work on World War II and Military Currency. All are a credit to the editors and very valuable to the collector.

The following members say they are willing to assist other members with currency from their Federal Reserve District if postage is sent along with the face amount of notes: Messrs. Chuck O'Donnell, George W. Killian, James A. Greene, and Thos. C. Bain.

A get-together of SOPMC members was held at the F.U.N. Convention at Miami Beach in January with a luncheon, and 29 attended. Special awards were given to SOPMC members who had exhibits. We hope to have these at other meetings before the year is over.

THOS. C. BAIN
President, SOPMC

CALL FOR FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc. will hold the fourth Annual Meeting with a dinner on August 27, 1965, in the Castilian Room of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel at 6 p.m. in Houston, Texas. As required in our by-laws, it is held in conjunction with the American Numismatic Association Annual Convention.

There has been a very rapid increase of interest in paper money during the last year, and six books on paper money alone have been published and released during the same period. All of the books are certainly worth a place in any currency collector's library. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to all the authors and also to those who assisted them.

Our Society has more than doubled in membership during the last year and with the increased interest in paper money, our rate of growth should continue during the next year.

During the business meeting the Board of Governors will be elected. They, in turn, will elect officers for 1966. There are several items on the agenda to be discussed and out of the discussion should come several ideas that should improve the organization. This meeting will give you a great opportunity to meet paper money collectors from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and other countries. We hope you will be there.

It has been a pleasure to serve you during the past year, and I am looking forward to meeting many of you in Houston.

Mr. Hirsh N. Schwartz, Schulenburg, Texas, is the Chairman of Arrangements, so you can send him your check for \$5 for a reservation. See you in Houston.

THOS. C. BAIN
President
Society of Paper Money Collectors

Proposed New Constitution and By-Laws of The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in Cleveland last year, it was decided to up-grade our Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Ellis Edlow, our attorney, was asked to draw up the new Constitution and By-Laws after consulting the Board of Governors and many members. This has been done, and Mr. Edlow is to be commended. The Board of Governors and many members made suggestions, and we certainly appreciate the interest shown. It was impossible to incorporate all suggestions, but most are included. In this issue you can read the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws of the Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc., that will be voted on at our annual meeting in Houston, Texas in August. It is hoped that many of you will attend.

THOS. C. BAIN, *President*

Constitution and By-Laws of The Society of Paper Money Collectors

ARTICLE I

NAME, PURPOSE & SOCIETY YEAR

SECTION 1. The name of this organization is "Society of Paper Money Collectors," being incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

SECTION 2. The purpose of the Society shall be:

- A. To promote, educate and encourage the study and collection of paper money.
- B. To cultivate fraternal collector relations.
- C. To encourage research and publish books and articles pertaining to the study of paper money.
- D. To disperse information and knowledge in a society bulletin.
- E. To advance interest and prestige and promote meetings and exhibits at conventions.
- F. To encourage more realistic and consistent market valuations.

SECTION 3. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from January 1st to December 31st.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

SECTION 1. The Society shall be composed of regular members and honorary members.

SECTION 2. Any individual over 18 years of age and of good moral character and reputation who is interested in paper money as related to numismatics, shall be eligible for regular membership.

SECTION 3. Application for membership shall be made on forms prescribed by the Society.

SECTION 4. Applications, together with the first year's dues, shall be sent to the Secretary who, if he finds no objection to admitting the applicant, shall issue the proper form of membership card. Should the Secretary have reason to question the admission of any applicant to membership, it shall be submitted to the Executive Board for final decision.

SECTION 5. The annual dues for regular membership shall be \$4.00 payable in advance and subject to change by a majority vote of the Executive Board.

SECTION 6. Honorary membership may be conferred by the Executive Board upon the written nomination of at least

three members thereof, upon any person who has rendered the Society or the field of numismatics a particularly or noteworthy service and who is considered deserving of this honorary title.

SECTION 7. Members dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of the current year dues. However, should reinstated member desire original membership number, he shall also pay all dues in arrears, or the sum of \$5.00, whichever is less. Should he also desire all of Society's magazines issued since expiration of his original membership and such are available, all dues in arrears shall be paid by him.

SECTION 8. Any member violating these By-Laws, committing any unfair or unethical act in his dealings with fellow numismatists or against this or other numismatic organizations, unjustly defaming the character of any other member of the Society, interfering with the activities of the Society, being convicted of a felony, or engaging in conduct unbecoming to a member shall, by a majority vote of the Executive Board, be expelled from membership. Such action shall not be taken by the Board, however, without first notifying the accused in writing of the complaint against him and allowing him a period of 30 days to present in writing such evidence and/or arguments as may be desired in defense, for consideration by the Board. All complaints are to be submitted to the Board in writing and signed by the complainant.

SECTION 9. No debts shall be contracted in the name of the Society without the approval of a majority of the Executive Board, provided, however, that without such approval the President may incur debts for the benefit of the Society up to the aggregate amount of \$100.00, the Secretary and the Treasurer may purchase and pay for stationery, postage and supplies incidental to their offices and the Editor may incur the normal expenses incidental to his office. Such expenditures shall be accounted for in the report of the Treasurer to be rendered at the annual meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS—GOVERNORS—EXECUTIVE BOARD

SECTION 1. The Society shall have a president, vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, an Immediate Past President, and a 12-member Board of Governors.

SECTION 2. The officers and Board of Governors shall constitute the Executive Board who shall manage, operate and conduct the affairs of the Society.

SECTION 3. A total of 12 members of the Board shall be elected from the membership-at-large by a majority vote of society members in attendance at a regular meeting of the Society.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Board of Governors from among its own members or from the membership-at-large.

SECTION 5. The officers and the Board of Governors shall have the usual duties delegated to their respective offices to conduct the affairs of the Society and shall serve without compensation, except as may be authorized by the Executive Board.

SECTION 6. All officers and governors shall be elected for a period of two fiscal years of the Society on a basis that elections to the Board of Governors shall be staggered, 6 elected one year and 6 elected the following year, to allow for a continued personnel carry-over in the administration of the Society. All officers may be reelected.

SECTION 7. All officers and governors must be members of good standing in the Society and shall hold office until their successors take office.

SECTION 8. The President shall preside at all meetings and generally supervise all matters of business, or of interest to the Society. In the absence of the President at any meeting, the next highest officer present shall preside.

ARTICLE IV

COMMITTEES AND OTHER REQUIRED PERSONNEL

SECTION 1. The President may appoint such committees as he deems necessary or proper for the conduct of the affairs of the Society.

SECTION 2. The President may appoint with the approval of the Board of Governors, other personnel to posts required in the Society, such as editor, historian, curator or others, as may be designated by the Board as necessary.

SECTION 3. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of President, the Vice-President shall succeed. A vacancy in any other elective office shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Board until the next annual election.

ARTICLE V

AFFILIATION

SECTION 1. The Society shall maintain continuous affiliation in the American Numismatic Association.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

SECTION 1. The Society of Paper Money Collectors shall hold its annual meeting each year during the time and at the place of the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association.

SECTION 2. The Executive Board shall meet in open session during said convention to conduct the affairs of the Society. Five members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum at any of its meetings.

SECTION 3. Special meetings of the Executive Board shall be called by the President when such a meeting, in his opinion, is considered necessary and a 2/3 vote of those present at said special meeting shall govern.

SECTION 4. Robert's Rules of Order shall apply at all meetings.

ARTICLE VII

GOVERNING BOARD—COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty and responsibility of all members of the Executive Board and committee personnel to keep paramount, the purpose and objectives of this Society and to devote their energies to the accomplishment of these aims.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. Alterations or amendments to these by-laws shall be by a 2/3 vote of the Executive Board.

New Library Additions

Our thanks go to member Hal Norris for the following books, all beautifully bound by the Norris Book-binding Co., Greenwood, Miss. See Winter 1965 issue PAPER MONEY for borrowing procedure.

B-1—Bureau of Engraving and Printing. *A Brief History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.* 7 pp. 1961, 2 copies. 15c

C-2—Christoph, Art. and Krause, Chet. *United States Postage & Fractional Currency, 1862-1876.* 40 pp. 1958, Illus. 2 copies. 15c

F-1—Federal Reserve System Board of Governors. *The Federal Reserve System. "Purposes and Functions."* 238 pp. 1961, 15c

M-2—Muscalus, John A. *Dictionary of Paper Money.* 16 pp. 1947, Illus. 15c

R-1—Rothert, Matt. *A Guide Book of United States Fractional Currency.* 81 pp. Illus. 1963, 2 copies, 15c

T-1—Treasury Department. *Facts About United States Money.* 16 pp. 1960, 2 copies, 15c

EARL HUGHES, Librarian

It's in the Books

By Earl Hughes, Librarian

QUESTION: What is Union Military Scrip?

ANSWER: "In 1867 Kansas repaid its citizens for property losses sustained in the Jayhawker Raids, just

prior to the Civil War, with a currency known as Union Military Scrip, issued at Topeka in denominations from \$1.00 to \$1,000." —Fred Marckhoff in "Early Currency of the West" (*Frontier Times*, Sept. 1964)

Identification of Currency for Collection Purposes

By George W. Killian

As collectors talk or correspond about their hobby, there is always a problem of exactly identifying the particular piece under discussion. Various methods have been suggested to identify currency. One method assigns consecutive numbers to various major varieties. Such a system is fine if you have an exceptional memory and/or if you have the necessary reference always available. Another method uses a coded numbering system which indicates denomination and such date as whether or not the bill is a Silver Certificate, U. S. Note or Federal Reserve Note, etc. However, a recent system so proposed still requires a fine memory (and/or chart) to associate a catalog number with a particular note.

There is proposed herein a different numbering system which instantly provides the reader with far more information without need for as much memory work as required by former systems. The new system is also readily expandable by the simple addition of suffixes to add considerable detailed information indicative of such things as:

- denomination
- series year
- series year letter
- the type of note, i.e., Silver Certificate, U. S. Note, etc.
- sub-variety
- serial number
- Federal Reserve district for Federal Reserve Notes
- front plate number
- plate position on uncut sheet
- rear plate number

Virtually all the above information may be copied directly from the original note.

For many collectors much of the detailed information would be superfluous. However, each collector is entitled to concern himself with as much detail as he desires. A universally recognized means for conveniently communicating specialized detail is long overdue.

It is believed that nearly every collector will always want to be able to identify at least the denomination, type (i.e., Silver Certificate, etc.) and series year. Accordingly, if you were identifying one of the new \$1 Federal Reserve Notes the following designation is suggested:

1 F 1963—which means:

- 1 denomination (\$1)
- F Federal Reserve Note
- 1963 series year
- no letter following series year

Later when signatures change and a letter follows the series year a bill might be identified as: 1 F 1963 A; note that the dash is replaced by the "A" as printed on the bill.

With some bills there are important sub-varieties. For example, the 1 S 1935 D (S now stands for Silver Certificate) has two different backs. Accordingly, a digit may be added to indicate the particular sub-variety in question. For this item of information either a memory or a reference must be consulted. In the present example a "1" (one) will be used to indicate the first type back (i.e., the so called Type I or narrow reverse) and a "2" (two) for the other back. Thus there are two varieties of \$1 1935 D's as follows:

1 S 1935 D 1 and
1 S 1935 D 2

The \$1 1935 G exists with and without the motto "In God We Trust" on the back. For these bills a similar designation would be used thus:

1 S 1935 G 1 (without motto)
1 S 1935 G 2 (with motto)

Some collectors are interested in the letters that make up the serial number and/or the number itself. Thus a suffix can be added with as much detail as may be required. For example, you could add B . . . D if it is desired to indicate only the first and last letters of the serial number, or B80609793D to indicate the full serial number.

If more detail is required, it might to be specify front plate numbers. (These are the small digits located at the lower right, not the preceding letter, only the digits). If this information is given the required digits might be added thus:

5 F 1950 C - B80609793D 251 which means:
5 \$5 denomination
F Federal Reserve Note
1950 series year
C series year letter
— major variety, or no sub-variety known to exist
B . . . B the specific serial number and letters
251 the front plate number

Next it may be desired to know the issuing district if the note is a Federal Reserve Note. This information is actually already given by the first letter of the serial number. In the illustrated case the bill is from the second or "B" Federal Reserve Bank (which is New York, New York).

Another detail which may be desired is identification of the original position of the note on the uncut sheet. By mathematical analysis the position could be determined, as there is a relationship between the position and the serial number. However, to avoid work it is believed that in this case redundancy is desirable, and the letter or letter and digit appearing in the upper left corner of the front of the bill should be added to the

designation. The illustrated case would now be: 5 F 1950 C - B . . . D 251 Q, where the "Q" indicates original position. Note that the letter preceding the front plate number was not given as it is always the same as the position letter.

About all that is left is the rear plate number which may be added to give 5 F 1950 C - B . . . D 251 Q: 2408. Note the use of the colon (:) before the rear plate number. The colon is used to indicate that any information following the colon comes from the reverse of the bill, or more specifically, to remove any doubt which might make one think the position was Q2 and the rear plate number 408. Of course, there is no such position as Q2, but the position might have been E2 if we had been talking about one of the new \$1 Federal Reserve Notes. Accordingly, use of the colon is recommended. Also the use of space between the various items of information is suggested.

Although it has not been stressed, it is believed that it should be noted that the sequence of providing the information in the identifying number provides a number having groups of numbers and letters which alternate. For example the parts of the identification are made up as follows:

Part No.	Number	Letter	Meaning
1	x		denomination
2		x	type (i.e. Silver Certificate, U. S. Note, etc.)
3	x		series year
4		x	series year letter (use "-" if no letter)
5	x		sub-variety (use "-" if only one type)
6		x	first letter of serial number (which is Federal Reserve District if it is a Federal Reserve Note)
7	x		serial number; use "..." if number is not an important detail.
8		x	last letter of serial number; (use "*" for either letter if there is a star in place of the letter.)
9	x		front plate number
10	[x]	x	position letter (and digit if applicable)
11	:x		rear plate number; note use of colon.

Part 1: The denomination is listed as 1, 5, 10, etc. for \$1, \$5, \$10, etc.

Part 2: S = Silver Certificate

U = U. S. Note

F = Federal Reserve Note

G = Gold Certificate

B = Federal Reserve Bank Note (National Currency)

N = National Bank Notes (National Currency)

3: as printed on the bill

4: as printed on the bill

5: arbitrary designations. If arbitrary designation is not known the use of "O" is suggested and a word or note

at the end may be used. For example, the Hawaii bill with the brown seal might have its designation end with "Hawaii" or "brown seal". Other examples will readily occur to those with extensive knowledge of our currency.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11: as printed on the bill.

The foregoing method of describing currency is intended to relate only to the so called "small size" (present size) currency.

Naturally the sequence of providing the information must always be the same. As noted, the sequence has been chosen to alternate between numeric and alphabetic. Also it is believed that the details have been listed in the approximate order of their importance to most collectors. Those collectors who do not need detailed information can stop the identification after any part they choose. For example, the general public stops after part one, the denomination!

One very specialized group of collectors will be concerned with the charter number of the various National Banks as printed on the face of the National Bank Notes (designated "N" in Part 2 of the description). Such numbers have up to five digits and indicate the specific issuing bank. For those interested in this detail it is suggested that the applicable digits be placed either at the very end or perhaps more conveniently between Parts 2 and 3.

It is believed that use of the proposed system would define modern U. S. currency with sufficient precision for nearly all collectors and dealers without the need to resort to long descriptive phrases and to memorize long lists of arbitrary numbers. In most cases bills could be discussed and/or advertised using only the first four parts, i. e., the denomination, type and series year. However, the remaining parts of the designation may be used when expedient.

Comments concerning the proposed system would be welcomed by the author.

It's in the Books

By Earl Hughes

QUESTION: Are any chartered banks of Canada still operating?

ANSWER: "Of the 98 banks which opened since 1800 and were in operation for a time, only nine remain; thirty nine failed; fifty paid off and gave up or were absorbed. The nine are, The Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, The Toronto-Dominion Bank, La Banque Provinciale du Canada, Royal Bank of Canada, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque Canadienne Nationale, The Imperial Bank of Canada, and Barclay's. The Bank of Toronto and The Dominion Bank merged a few years ago. Previous to that time they had both been carrying on an honorable banking business for about one hundred years." —*The Guide Book of Canadian Coins Paper Currency and Tokens*. Third Edition. By H. C. Taylor and Somer James

The Small \$1 United States Legal Tender Note

By H. N. Schwartz

Paper money collectors are not bothered with the date problem confronting coin collectors today. Dates on currency never meant anything in most instances, and we certainly have another case in hand to prove it.

There was only one issue of the one dollar United States Legal Tender Note, and this was the series of 1928. The quantity printed was small, 1,872,012 pieces; these were printed from April 26, 1933, to May 5, 1933, over a period of nine days.

As has been written many times before, the only way one can tell when a bill was printed—its earliest date—is to look at a chart showing when the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, whose names appear on the bill, were in office. The date when the bill was actually put into circulation is a secret of each bill.

The one dollar 1928 series Legal Tender United States Note was signed by W. H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury and Walter O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States, who were in office beginning March 4, 1933. The bill could not have been printed before this date, even though the bill is inscribed Series of 1928 on its face, and so it was that the first note was printed April 26, 1933. All were then held for ten years until 1943, when they were released in Puerto Rico.

Due to the war, there was a shortage of one dollar notes, so the Legal Tender Notes were sent to Puerto

Rico for circulation there. It was thought that if the notes were released in the United States the Red Seal and the obligation might cause confusion, whereas in Puerto Rico the natives couldn't read the inscription.

However, according to Wm. A. Philpott, Jr., the first 5,000 of these notes were retained when they were first printed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodin. The first ten sheets (120 notes) were issued uncut. However, sheet No. 1 was cut when the first note went to President Roosevelt. The other notes were passed out to Mr. Woodin's many friends. Some of the first ten sheets were cut by Mr. Woodin, and some were cut by others who received them. There were three known uncut sheets existing upon Mr. Woodin's death: sheets Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Incidentally, sheet No. 3 was given to Mr. Philpott and he reports that it is now in the museum at Boys Town, Omaha, Nebraska. The notes distributed in Puerto Rico were soon worn out except for those retained by the bank clerks. The original notes numbering A00005000A and under are very scarce.

W. H. Woodin's name also appeared on the 1928-C \$1 Silver Certificate with W. O. Woods and on the \$1 Silver Certificate Series 1928-D with W. A. Julian.

Legal Tender Notes are now issued in only \$2 and \$5 denominations.

Nineteenth Century American Bank Note Engravers

By Everett Cooper

BENJAMIN TANNER

Born in New York City on March 27, 1775, and died on November 14, 1848. Tanner learned his trade as an apprentice to the patriarch of the famous engraving family, Peter Rushton Maverick. Apparently after his apprenticeship he engaged in business in Philadelphia. The directories of Philadelphia list him for the period from 1800 through 1820 and probably later. He gained

recognition as a stipple and line engraver. His brother Henry was also a member of the engraving firm of Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co. Benjamin Tanner was a partner in the following Philadelphia bank note engraving firms: (1) Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co., beginning 1816; (2) Tanner, Kearny & Tiebout, beginning 1817; (3) Tanner, Kearny & Co., beginning 1820.

FRANCIS KEARNY

Born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey in 1780; date of death not known. Like many of the prominent early nineteenth century bank note engravers, he was apprenticed to Peter Rushton Maverick, beginning in 1798. When he became a journeyman engraver, he went to

Philadelphia about 1810, and was involved in partnerships with Benjamin Tanner and John Vallance. These Philadelphia bank note engraving partnerships continued until some time past the year 1823.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
1159	Mrs. George Wasserman, 2121 N. Bayshore Dr., Apt. 610, Miami, Fla.	C	
1160	John W. Shannon, 2233 Barlad Dr., Jacksonville, Fla.	C	Florida paper money & CS
1161	Samuel S. Mack, 1418 East Lake St., Minneapolis 7, Minn.	C, D	Coins & currency of the world
1162	Robert Babbish, Bear Brook Road, Princeton Jct., N. J.	C	New Jersey national currency
1163	Richard J. Hurley, Box 456, Dannemora, N. Y. 12929	C	Paper money
1164	David Goodwin, 5336 Alcove Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. 91607	C	
1165	Alfred C. Werner, P. O. Box 114 - Kendall Br., Miami, Florida 33156	C	Florida
1166	T. J. McGonigle, Box 411 Rt. 1, Hopewell, Virginia	C	General, US
1167	E. L. Large, P. O. Box 73, Lydia, S. C. 29079	C	US small size currency
1168	Mrs. Bertha M. Hall, 1788 Algonquin Parkway, Louisville, Ky. 40210 American Numismatic Association, John J. Gabarron, Librarian, P. O. Box 3011, Lincoln 10, Nebraska	C	Large size US
1169	Stephen Konicki, 3055 Crestline Drive, Steubenville, Ohio 43952	C	FRN
1170	Glenn E. Martin, Route 2, Princeton, Ky. 42445	C	
1171	John F. Nelson, 1236 Groton, Anaheim, California 92801	C	Paper in general
1172	Albert I. Donn, P. O. Box 1173, Manchester, Conn. 06044	C, D	FPN, MPC, Conn. obsolete & scrip
1173	W. A. Woodward, South Star Route #1, Box 38, Chadron, Nebraska 69337	C	\$2 bills
1174	Donald A. Rathbun, 5001 Marathon Drive, Madison, Wisc. 53705	C, D	General
1175	Roy L. Marion, Route #4, Blountville, Tenn. 37617	C, D	
1176	Sam A. Marcell, 4520 University Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92105	C, D	General
1177	Warren Delaney, Box 117, Palos Heights, Illinois	C	Coins
1178	Laura O'Reilly Doud, 340 South H St., Oxnard, Calif. 93032	C	One dollar silver certificates
1179	Dick Naylor, 21 Barrett, South Burlington, Vt.	C	
1180	Bruce N. Robinson, Rt. 1, Box 125 F, Matthews, N. C. 28105	C	Varieties & oddities
1181	Henry Christensen, 95 River St., Hoboken, N. J. 07030	D	
1182	Donn A. Fisher, c/o 616th ACW Sq. Box 49, APO New York, N. Y. 09277	C	US, foreign paper money
1183	Maurice A. Lonzisero, 4199 Boston Rd., Bronx, N. Y. 10466	C	Paper money
1184	James Blankinship, 1705 - 35th St., Sheffield, Alabama 35660	C	Small currency
1185	James J. Conway, 12A Jeffery Road, Aldan, Pa. 19018	C	
1186	Herman J. Harjes, 370 Congress Ave., East Williston, N. Y.	C	Small size US
1187	R. B. Hamilton, 269 Tropic Dr., Lauderdale By the Sea, Fla. 33308	C, D	Pennsylvania & Florida currency
1188	Edward A. Lamprey, 553 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. 01915	C	General
1189	Doug Thompson, P. O. Box 1639, Huntington, W. Va. 25717	C, D	US currency
1190	Wayne S. Rich, P. O. Box 391, Concord, N. H. 03302	C	New Hampshire
1191	Martin Vink, 12419 South Perry Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628	C	US currency
1192	Harold A. Bertholf, 6145 Jefferson Road, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004	C, D	Central and South American notes
1193	S. J. Bhole, 4506 Harrison St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20015	C	US currency
1194	Ell Kay C. Larson, Munich, North Dakota 58352	C	Small size US
1195	Paul A. Hand, 680 Woodruff Drive, Whiteland, Ind. 46184	C	Fractional, national bank notes, and broken bank notes
1196	Leonard Heise, 644 N. John St., Fort William, Ontario, Canada	C	Canadian and US

1197	J. Harry Henderson, Jr., P. O. Box 1907, Alexandria, Louisiana 71302	C, D	Silver certificates
1198	Clement E. Globis, P. O. Box 2136, Chicago, Ill. 60609	C	Silver certificates
1199	John J. O'Hare, 2194 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14214	C	US
1200	Jeff Stewart, P. O. Drawer 25, Newton, N. C.	C, D	Small size national bank notes
1201	Benjamin B. Du Bose, P. O. Box 993, Atlanta, Ga. 30301	C, D	Atlanta and Georgia notes
1202	John J. Mette, 6266 Bischoff Place, St. Louis, Mo. 63139	C	Colonial, Continental, broken bank
1203	Dr. Frank Douglas Stickney, P. O. Box 607, Comanche, Okla. 73529	C	\$3 notes, obsolete Michigan & Texas, national currency
1204	R. J. Evans, 119 Berger Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. 13205	C	General
1205	C. Morris, 1850 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11223	C	Small size US
1206	Robert R. Andrews II, 77 Mayo Ave., Needham, Mass. 02192	C	Large size US
1207	Robert S. Marshall, 120 E. Division - Apt. J, Wood Dale, Illinois 60191	C	Gold certificates, small size US
1208	Raymond H. Rathjen, 4047 Graham St., Pleasanton, Cal. 94566	C	Type notes
1209	Ronald J. Roberts, 112 Madison Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48237	C, D	Large \$1 notes
1210	Robert F. Braun, Jr., 24310 Scotia, Oak Park, Mich. 48237	C	
1211	Wm. J. Kerr, 619 Steele Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45410	C	
1212	John J. Collins, 543 Hamilton St., Somerset, N. J. 08873	C	
1213	Bernard Feinberg, 5301 West Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630	C	Mint errors
1214	Harold E. Johnson, 1518 W. 107th St., Chicago, Illinois 60643	C, D	
1215	Martin Roberts, 1650 S. Albion, Denver, Colo. 80222	C	Obsolete currency
1216	Don T. Thrall, 610 Arlington Ave., Berkeley, Cal. 94707	C	National currency of California
1217	Mrs. W. S. Gandy, Sr., Rt. 1, Box 400, Edwards, Miss.	C	Silver certificates and star notes
1218	A. H. Holmes, P. O. Box 4893, St. Louis, Mo. 63108	C	Silver certificates, \$2 notes, unusual numbers
1219	John Korol, 1130 - 9th St. North, Fargo, N. D. 58102	C, D	\$1 Silver certificates
1220	William F. Revlbach, 11809 Jesse Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105	C	Silver certificates and legal tender
1221	Thomas B. Hamilton, P. O. Box 1056, North Decatur, Georgia	C, D	Georgia obsolete notes
1222	Forest Armstrong, P. O. Box 212, Los Alamos, Cal.	C, D	
1223	Henry H. Clifford, 639 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014	C	Western US coin & currency
1224	Howard F. Snure, Jr., 302-304 W Second St., Duluth 2, Minn.	C	Small size US
1225	Fred W. Boyd, P. O. Box 545, Hobbs, N. M. 88240	C	US currency
1226	August C. Ulrich, 304 Trenton Blvd., Sea Girt, N. J. 08750	C	General
1227	Paul W. Hotaling, 10 Gunnison Park Blvd., Oneonta, N. Y. 13820	C, D	National bank & gold certificates
1228	A. L. Hodson, 373 West Broadway, Winona, Minn. 55967	C	
1229	John Kearns, Rt. #5, Marion, Indiana	C	Errors and unusual numbers
1230	Thomas E. Werner, 505 No. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.	C, D	Fractional currency
1231	Raymond W. Barstow, P. O. Box 1837, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	C	National currency
1232	Henry D. Blumberg, P. O. Box 109, Little Falls, N. Y. 13365	C	Small size \$1 notes
1233	George M. Rubly, 99 Roosevelt Ave., Massapequa Park, N. Y.	C	New York state bank notes
1234	Robert J. Rooks, 2338 Beecher Circle, S. W., Atlanta 11, Georgia	C	German notgeld
1235	Wm. E. Hilbush, P. O. Box 9574, Richmond, Virginia 23228	C, D	US and obsolete currency
1236	Francis G. Kilmer, 138 Fleetwood Ave., Albany, N. Y. 12209	C	US
1237	Paul E. Gearland, 17556 Park Ave., Melvindale, Mich. 48122	C, D	General
1238	Nelson Metz, 23 Ellen St., Oswego, N. Y. 13126	C	General
1239	K. B. Witherspoon, 224 Crestwood Drive, Danville, Virginia	C	Confederate & Southern States
1240	Jeff Wexler, 42 Carman Ave., Cedarhurst, N. Y. 11516	C	Obsolete currency, Bank of United States
1241	Basil A. Wapensky, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, 104 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303		Currency

1242	Arnold R. Schnick, 401 North Joliet St., Hobart, Indiana 46342	C	Fractional currency
1243	Shirl A. Dillon, 319 West 23rd Street, Tyrone, Pa.	C	
1244	Alfred W. Bender, 725 McReynolds Ave., Danville, Ill. 61832	C, D	Large size \$1 & \$2
1245	Elizabeth S. Cordes, 385 Madison Hill Road, Clark, N. J. 07066	C	
1246	Wesley L. Neal, Jr., 1405 Burke, Pasadena, Texas	C	Small size US
1247	Ray Austrian, 229 East 53rd St., New York 22, N. Y.		Custom framed pictures of paper money
1248	Dr. Robert R. Wadlund, P. O. Box 1960, Delray Beach, Fla.	C	Colonial & Continental currency
1249	Eric L. Ross, 428 E. Pershing Ave., Lebanon, Pa. 17042	C	
1250	Leo J. Dean, 28 Morrow Ave., Lockport, N. Y. 14094	C	
1251	Linda Sisson, Rt. 3 Box 135, South Haven, Mich. 49090	C	General
1252	E. Ron Hatch, 1544 La Palme Avenue, Chomedey, Quebec, Canada	C, D	Minor issues, coins, paper
1253	John D. Mullen, 49 Hardwick Street, Brighton, Mass. 02135	C	US currency
1254	Mrs. Albert D. Bell, 5154 Lexington Avenue, Eric, Penn. 16509	C	
1255	E. K. Tyson, Route 1, Box 137, Odessa, Florida 33556	C, D	
1256	Harold E. Baker, 101 Northwood Road, Des Moines, Iowa 50312	C	US & obsolete paper currency
1257	Irving M. Moskovitz, 17338 Wyoming, Detroit, Mich.	C	General
1258	William C. Marquand, 169 6th Avenue, Fruitport, Mich.	C	Michigan broken bank notes, Muskegon National Bank notes
1259	Gerald K. Cullen, 432 Liberty Street, Peoria, Ill. 61602	C	
1260	Donald J. Gunnett, 2330 Pleasant View Dr., York, Penn. 17402	C	US small size notes
1261	A. A. Candelori, 116 Anderson Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08611	C	Civil War, Canadian, broken bank notes & currency
1262	Clint White, Jr., 701 Moore Avenue, Sikeston, Missouri 63801	C, D	
1263	Harvey Kroer, Luverne, North Dakota 58056	C	Early type & small size \$1 & \$2
1264	Richard L. Kruse, Rt. 1 Old Branchville Rd., Ridgefield, Conn.	C, D	Large size notes
1265	Ronald E. Scholz, Sr., 30235 Robert St., Wickliffe, Ohio 44092	C	Type US currency, foreign
1266	Dick J. Pasco, 1216 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19148	C	Domestic coins and transportation tokens
1267	Hugh M. Caraher, 312 Mercer St., Turtle Creek, Pa. 15145	C, D	1929 national currency, gold certificates (paper money)
1268	Murray Kessler, 308 South 1st. St., Lebanon, Pa.	C	General
1269	Lt. William A. Nelson, USS Monrovia (APA-31), c/o Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y.	C	World War II Emergency Series
1270	Melvin L. Deterich, 26068 Kennedy Ridge, North Olmsted, Ohio 44070	C	US coins and bills, Canada coins
1271	M. D. Stiman, 27 Robyns Avenue, Westbrook, Maine 04092	C	
1272	Clement F. Bailey, P. O. Box 126, Iola, Wisconsin 54945	C	
1273	Dorothy J. Hathaway, Route 3 Box 241, Wilmington, N. C.	C	
1274	Henry H. Thomas, 1631 Williams Way, Norristown, Penna. 19401	C	US paper money
1275	Mrs. Gladys H. Maxwell, 1926 Shardell, St. Louis, Mo. 63138	C	Small currency and Japanese military
1276	Leon Lucas, Sturges Road, Peckville, Penna.	C	
1277	Donald H. Hunger, P. O. Box 155, Arnold, Pa. 15068	C	US paper money and US coins
1278	Dan Hortenstine, R. R. 1, Ramsey, Illinois 62080	C	Small US currency
1279	David Nairn, Woolstock, Iowa 50599	C, D	US coins & currency
1280	A. B. Cardwell, Rt. 1, Ringgold, Texas	C	Paper money
1281	Robert E. Marrin, 1172 Anderson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 10452	C	Postage & fractional currency
1282	John T. Misch, 33145 Vine St., Apt. 1, Eastlake, Ohio 44095	C	Small notes, 1928 to date
1283	R. Gordon Rudolph, 2144 Martin Ave., Fremont, Ohio 43420	C	Silver certificates and national currency
1284	Frank N. Skinner, 376 Pleasant St., Roselle, Illinois 60173	C, D	Large currency
1285	Mrs. Frances Maksim, Box 54, Diamond, Ohio 44412	C	US money

1286	Paul E. Berube, 910 N. Manhattan Ave., Mahatten, Kansas 66502	C	Small size paper money and silver dollars
1287	Harry W. Pardee, 331 Howard Ave., Rockville, Maryland	C	US & foreign
1288	Paul W. Gremillion, Sr., 3016 Charles Dr., Chalmette, La. 70043	C	Any pre-1935 series bills
1289	Fulton Thompson, P. O. Box 410, Jackson, Mississippi 39205	C	
1290	David Halsted, 10660 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio 44106	C	
1291	Samuel Segal, Jr., 860 Lakeview Dr., Miami Beach, Fla. 33140	C, D	Small bills
1292	Allen J. Richardson, 2915 S. Seminole, Amarillo, Texas 79103	C	Small notes US

Change of Name or Address

928	Robert N. Arvidson, 1197 Supi Ave., Topanga, Cal.		
298	Ben O. Anderson, 2100 Inner Circle South, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33712		
635	Maj. Walter F. Rogers, Quarters S-2, Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.		
913	Richard M. Maglin, 180 Hall Road, Hampton, Va.		
325	Donald B. Hoge, 5743 Braisvalley Dr., Houston, Texas 77035		
40	Harold L. Bowen, Alden Park Manor Apt. 612A, 8100 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.		
662	Peter Huntoon, P. O. Box 4051, Tucson, Arizona 85719		
314	Konstantin A. Jansson, 624 - 16th Ave., San Francisco, Cal. 94118		
136	Edwin P. Janzen, 2372 Palermo Drive, San Diego, Cal. 92106		
623	James M. Knight, 1500 North 3rd St., Clinton, Iowa 52732		
927	Kenneth C. Miller, Wathena Kansas 66090		
	T. G. Beatty, Librarian, 74 St. Claire Ave., Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada	Change From	Arthur D. Graham, P. O. Box 226, Hull, Quebec, Canada
821	Jack E. McGill, 853 School St., Lombard, Illinois 60148		
884	Howard Lisech, 101 Lockheed Blvd., Alexandria, Va. 22306		
491	Fred Lamb, 1501 Pine St., Waco, Texas 70700		
96	Gary E. Nathan, Rt. #1, Farmersville, Ill. 62533		
281	Major Alvin E. Naumann, 618 Patricia Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78216		
285	S. J. Serxner, 1214 Shakespeare Ave., Apt. 6 F Bronx N. Y. 10452		
312	Richard D. Brandt, 452 Sutton Ave., Hackensack, N. J. 07601		
92	Maurice M. Burgett, 10 N. Douglas, Apt. H, Belleville, Ill.		
264	Mrs. Ina May Miller, 108 Branchport Ave., Long Branch, N. J. 07740		
175	B. R. Buckingham, 109 Stewart Holmes, Helena, Mont. 59601		
343	Edward B. Kirk, 821 Atwater, Bloomington, Ind. 47403		
1069	Michael J. Kotsobos, 6 Howard Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. 13904		
742	Jerome H. Remick, P. O. Box 8, Haute Ville, Quebec, P. O., Canada		
807	George F. Pollock, Jr., Route 2, Box 21, Burton, Wash. 98013		
1019	Albert Hawthorne, P. O. Box 181, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada		
503	George J. Schlesinger, 2847 N. 85th St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53222		
175	B. R. Buckingham, 109 Stewart Homes, Helena, Montana 59601		
114	Theodore Kemm, 915 West End Ave., New York, N. Y. 10025		
720	Thomas R. Don, 98 Main St., Winsted, Conn.		

- 521 Albert J. Pohobich, 1747 Collamer, East Cleveland, Ohio 44112
 298 Ben O. Anderson, 2100 Ulmer Circle St., Pinellas Pt., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33712
 884 Lt. Howard Lisech, 101 Lockheed Blvd., Alexandria, Va. 22306
 491 Fred Lamb, 1501 Pine, Waco, Texas
 1055 Donald E. Sabo, P. O. Box 72, Northbrook, Ill. 60062
 621 William C. Carrig, 99 Avon Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511
 166 Matt Rothert, P. O. Box 10, Camden, Arkansas
 1205 C. Morris, c/o Flatbush High School, 1609 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230
 556 L. C. Leggett, P. O. Box 2385, Jackson, Miss., 39205

Deceased

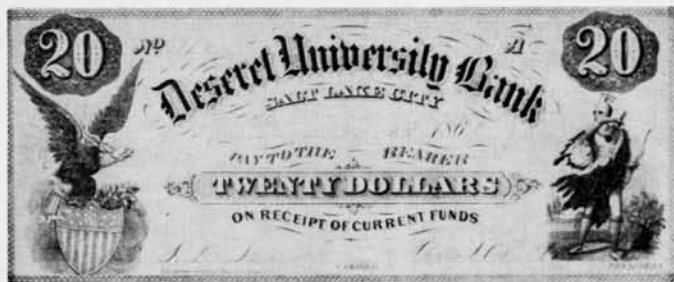
- 924 Leo N. Hall, 1788 Algonquin Parkway, Louisville, Ky. 40210
 466 Herbert H. Seidler, 3530 Los Pinos Drive, Santa Barbara, Cal. 93105

Reinstated

- 288 Dwight L. Musser, P. O. Box 428, Indian Rocks Beach, Fla. 33535 C, D Foreign

Resignations

- 533 Margaret H. Sanford, 3041 North New Jersey, Indianapolis 5, Ind.
 50 Arthur Hegel, 543 No. Vista, Los Angeles, Cal. 90036
 721 Tom O'Brien, 11227 Stonybrook Drive, Grand Blanc, Mich. 48439
 655 William E. Swigart, Jr. Museum Park, Huntingdon, Pa.
 557 S. J. D. Oswald, 3 Brentwood Lodge, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba, Canada
 497 H. E. Plew, Jr., 557 Lincoln Boulevard, Santa Monica, Cal. 90402
 753 Emil P. Uhor, 844 Clifton St., Follansbee, W. Va. 26037
 818 Dr. Barclay D. Rhea, 200 West Gonzalez St., Pensacola, Fla. 32501
 778 Wellington V. Smith, 93 Walbert Drive, Rochester, N. Y. 14624



WANTED OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Bank Notes, Script, Warrants, Drafts)

of the AMERICAN WEST

Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado; Dakota, Deseret, Indian, Jefferson Territories!

Cash paid, or fine Obsolete Paper traded.

Have Proof notes from most states, individual rarities, seldom seen denominationals, Kirtlands, topicals; Colonial, Continental; CSA, Southern States notes and bonds. Also have duplicate Western rarities for advantageous trade.

JOHN J. FORD, JR. 176 HENDRICKSON AVE., ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

PAPER MONEY

OBSOLETE NOTES—Singles and uncut sheets, "over 200 different uncut sheets in stock."

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY—price list by type number available.

FRACTIONAL AND CONTINENTAL NOTES

UNITED STATES—LARGE AND SMALL CURRENCY

FOREIGN NOTES

We don't have everything but we have helped out many a collector and we are constantly buying any kind of paper money whenever offered at a reasonable price.

We do have some price lists available free. Ask for them.

BUT we would appreciate your want list by variety, city, state or country or catalog number if listed so we can serve you better. We will then quote or send notes on approval.

P. S. we also do some business in land grants, documents, stock certificates, early checks, medals, politicals, stamped envelopes, Lincolnia, maps, early newspapers, Civil War historical material. Correspondence invited.

AMERICANA GALLERY

H. F. JENNE

810 EAST BROWARD BLVD., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Phones Office 52 3-0501 Res. 52 2-3630 area code #305

WE BUY SELL AND TRADE

HERE'S

TOM SETTLE

SPECIALIZING IN

U. S. CURRENCY

1861 TO DATE

Probably have Largest Stock Paper Money available on East Coast United States today.

Lists available and complete for a Ten Cent Stamp.

Member S. P. M. C., A. N. A., R. C. D. A. and many others.

Will buy or sell. Price your notes. I price mine. For List send to

THOMAS J. SETTLE

BOX 1173 CHURCH ST. STA.

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10008

PAPER MONEY

U. S. LARGE SIZE CURRENCY

U. S. SMALL SIZE CURRENCY

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

LIST AVAILABLE

STAMP PLEASE

THEODORE KEMM

915 West End Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10025

MAJOR ERROR



NOTE MISMATCHED SERIAL NUMBERS
CONDITION IS STRICTLY CRISP UNCIRCULATED.
\$95.00 EACH

Will trade for other currency needed, proof sets, silver dollars, bu rolls. Will accept 7 bu rolls Kennedy halves or 7 1964 proof sets for a bill. \$1 FRN 0000 plain or star notes \$6 each. Pair plain or star same numbers but different districts \$50. New \$1 FRN Richmond District Fowler signature plain \$2 star \$3. Bundle 100 1957B \$1 Silver certificates \$150.

JAMES W. SEVILLE

BOX 866, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Member Society Paper Money Collectors #630

American Numismatic Association R-53295
Reference—Northwestern Bank, Statesville

Phone—Area Code 704 873-7462

SMALL U. S. NOTES

\$1.00		
F.1500	X.F.	\$12.50
F.1600	Unc.	12.00
F.1610	Unc.	32.00
F.2300	Unc.	6.00
F.2306	X.F.	5.00
\$5.00		
F.1525	Unc.	27.00
F.1527	Unc.	21.00
F.1528	Unc.	20.00
F.1650	Unc.	20.00
F.1651	Unc.	13.00
F.1653	Unc.	15.00
F.1654	Unc.	13.00
F.1950c	Unc.	15.00
F.1951c	Unc.	17.00
F.1952c	A.U.	13.00
F.1955c	Unc.	15.00
F.1956c	Unc.	15.00
F.1959c	Unc.	9.50
F.1960c	Unc.	8.00
\$10.00		
F.1801	Unc. (Scranton)	28.00
F.1860c	A.U.	21.00
F.2000c	Unc.	22.00
F.2001c	Unc.	17.00
F.2002c	Unc.	17.00
F.2002c	Unc. (lt. seal)	17.00
F.2008c	A.U.	16.00
F.2400	X.F.	22.00

RICHARD T. HOOBER

P. O. Box 196, Newfoundland,
Penna. 18445.

Please note new address. Many
other notes in stock

"JOHNNY O."

UNITED STATES CURRENCY

LARGE AND SMALL

DEALER/COLLECTOR OF
1929 NATIONAL BANK NOTES
SPECIALIZING IN THIS ENTIRE SERIES

ESPECIALLY WANT

MISSISSIPPI NOTES

LARGE OR SMALL

BUY SELL TRADE

"JOHNNY O."

P. O. Box 214 . . . Phone 726-J

HAZLEHURST, MISSISSIPPI

ANA 45409

SPMC 823

MNA 14

Ever Demand Silver?

I did and I can provide you with one of
the most unique examples of our
monetary system ever offered.

SILVER PAKS *

Each Silver Pak contains .77 ounces
of pure silver bullion paid on demand
by U. S. Treasury in exchange for
one dollar silver certificate. Sealed in
cellophane and encased in a snap lock
holder for display. Certificate num-
bers and dates of redemption provided.

Member A.N.A. and S.P.M.C.

1 Pak \$2.25; 2 Paks \$4.00;
5 Paks \$9.50

Leo Eickhoff, Jr.

Box No. 9641

Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

WANTED

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SHIELDS

Please describe shield,
frame, and state price
in first letter.

Write to:

Mike G. Brownlee

1416 COMMERCE STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS. 75201

A.C. 214 - RI 2-2526

LARGE-SIZE NOTES

DOLLARS				TWO DOLLARS				92 U 40.00			
16 U	75.00,	G	25.00	42 U	260.00			273 F	12.50		
18 VG	20.00			48 U	87.50			281 AU	40.00		
26 U	45.00			57 U	27.50			851 U	17.50	AU 15.00	
36 AU	10.00,	VF	6.00	58 XF	15.00			TEN DOLLARS			
38 U	22.50			246 AU	200.00			122 AU	55.00		
40 U	35.00			248 U	250.00			123 VG	60.00		
230 XF	8.00			753 U	60.00			366 XF	300.00		
233 XF	8.00			757 U	85.00	3 digit serial		892 VF	60.00		
235 U	14.00			772 U	200.00			910 U	32.50		
236 U	14.00,	XF	8.00	FIVE DOLLARS				911 U	27.50		
237 U	10.00,	AU	8.00	3 F	300.00			1173 AU	57.50	F 25.00	
238 U	15.00,	AU	11.00	63 U	125.00			TWENTY DOLLARS			
711 U	30.00			69 U	180.00			969 AU	45.00		
722 U	42.50			79 U	52.50			970 XF	40.00		
730 U	70.00	2 digit serial		80 U	60.00	Autograph 90.00		971 XF	40.00		
733 U	75.00,	AU	60.00	81 U	57.50			1187 AU	85.00	F 35.00	
736 VG	20.00			87 AU	18.50						
				91 AU	15.00	U 20.00					

LARGE-SIZE NATIONALS

TWO DOLLARS			
387 VG	Nat'l Bank of Commonwealth, N. Y.	65.00	
387 VG	Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, N. Y.	65.00	
FIVE DOLLARS			
405 VF	Union Bank, Baltimore, Md.	75.00	
477 AU	1st Nat'l Brigham City, Utah	195.00	
589 XF	Anglo & London Paris, S. F., Calif.	22.50	
595 U	Mellon Nat'l Pittsburgh, Pa.	90.00	
598 U	1st Nat'l Jersey City, N. J.	27.50	
TEN DOLLARS			
482 AU	Citizens Nat'l Newport, N. H.	100.00	
485 XF	1st Nat'l Denison, Iowa	60.00	
490 U	1st Nat'l Brigham City, Utah (State)	350.00	
545 AU	Fort Collins, Colorado	90.00	
577 VF	Lowry Nat'l, Atlanta, Ga.	100.00	
621 AU	Tootle-Lemon Nat'l, St. Louis, Mo.	60.00	
TWENTY DOLLARS			
431 AU	2nd Nat'l, Richmond, Indiana	350.00	
642 U	Bank of Calif. Nat'l. Association, S. F.	60.00	
650 XF	1st Nat'l Jersey City, N. J.	52.50	

SMALL-SIZE NATIONALS

FIVE DOLLARS			
305-1 U	Chase Nat'l, NYC	20.00	
	U Nat'l City, NYC	20.00	
	U Central, Peoria, Ill. #F000001A	50.00	
305-2 U	Sterling Nat'l, NYC	20.00	
	U Wichita Nat'l, Wichita Falls, Texas	24.00	
TEN DOLLARS			
310-1 U	1st Nat'l, Lone Wolf, Ok.	75.00	
	#F000001A	45.00	
	U American Nat'l, Cheyenne, Wyoming	45.00	
310-2 U	Bishop Nat'l, Hawaii (Rarity 8)	100.00	
	U Anglo-California Nat'l, S. F.	30.00	

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

1227 U	Obv. & Rx. Specimens. Close trimmed, perhaps from shield.	40.00
1282 U	Specimens, as above. Buff paper	150.00
1230 AU	Obv. Specimen, from shield. Wide margins with glue on corners. Nice	30.00
1229 VF	15.00 1265 U 5.00 1266 U 5.00	

CRISP UNC SMALL-SIZE NOTES

DOLLARS		TWO DOLLARS		FIVE DOLLARS		TEN DOLLARS	
201-2	9.75	201-20	2.75	105-1	27.50	A210-2	27.50
201-3	10.50	H-201	6.50	105-2	50.00	210-4 (XF)	250.00
201-7	10.00	A-201	7.50	105-3	25.00	210-6	17.50
201-8	12.00			105-4	21.00	510-3B	22.00
201-9	4.50			A205-2	22.50	510-4B	35.00
201-12N	4.50			205-3	50.00	510-6B	20.00
201-14	2.00			205-7	9.00	610-1 (VF)	30.00
201-16	2.00			H505-2	30.00	TWENTY DOLLARS	
201-18	3.00			505-3B	25.00	620-1	120.00
				505-6LB	18.00		

*All notes carry the usual HAAS guaranty of "Satisfaction or Refund."
Add 25c for Postage & Insurance on orders under \$25.00.*

HAAS COIN COMPANY



80 NASSAU STREET (SUITE 401)
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038
212-WOrth 2-3794

\$1.00 SMALL NOTES — CRISP UNC.

Truly the Nicest Notes obtainable—all Superb Centering (also those starred * which are not well centered, but still Beautiful Notes). All Prices OK through June 15th only.

SILVER CERTIFICATES

Fast disappearing. Limit 1 each.

PMC	Donlon #	Series	
1600	201-01	1928	16.50
1601	201-02	1928A	10.50
1602	201-03	1928B \$9.00*	12.50
1603	201-04	1928C	250.00
1604	201-05	1928D \$125.00*	165.00
1604	201-06	1928E Pay \$275.00	Wtd.
1606	201-07	1934	11.50
1607	201-08	1935	14.50
1608	201-09	1935A	7.50
1611	201-10	1935B	13.50
1612	201-11	1935C	7.50
1613	201-12W	1935D Wide reverse	5.50
1613	201-12N	1935D Narrow rev.	5.00
1614	201-13	1935E	4.50
1615	201-15	1935F	4.00
1616	201-17	1935G	3.50
1617	201-18	1935G Motto	4.00
1618	201-20	1935H	3.00
1619	201-14	1957	2.50
1620	201-16	1957A	2.50
1621	201-19	1957B	2.50

RARE MIS-MATCHED \$1 NOTES

1957B Granaham & Dillon. The rare Note with "dual numbers." While few lasts	65.00
---	-------

RARE RED "R" & "S" NOTES

This experimental Issue is one of our most under-rated series. Limit 1 set. "R" Unc. Wanted. Will trade "S" for "R"

1609 R201 1935A Red "R"—1610 S201 1935A Red "S" The Pair	99.50
--	-------

SPECIAL WAR ISSUES

2300 H 201 Hawaii \$5.75*	7.75
2306 A201 Europe, etc. \$9.00*	14.50

LEGAL TENDER—RED SEAL

1500 101-1 \$24.00*	35.00
Low # under 5,000 \$30.00*	45.00

1963 FED. RESERVE SERIES

1900A —L 50-1A-L Set (12) nice centering	15.75
--	-------

SET FRB STAR NOTES

1963 Set (12), all with Star \$24.50* Nice	29.75
1963A Set (12)	Write
Most 1963A \$1 Stars.	Write

RARE COMPLETE SET

Splendid Set (38) above \$1.00 Notes (The FRB are all Stars). Singly sells for \$1,150.00 or more. Includes TOM'S Deluxe Album. Just the one set

TOM'S CURRENCY ALBUM

Provides space for the entire issue of small size \$1 Notes. Indeed Beautiful Album, Descriptive List upon request	12.50
Album Pages for new 1963A \$1.00 FRB issue which will appear soon. This not contained in album above	3.50

EDUCATIONAL SERIES NOTES

1896 Silver Certificates—our Most Beautiful Issue and indeed a MUST for a "Prize Winning Exhibit." We offer from our Large Choice Stock the nicest Sets your Money can buy. Also Sets that are not perfectly centered but otherwise are Gem Unc.*

Each Note Is Housed in a Plastic Holder

	*Crisp Unc.	Gem Unc.
1896 \$1.00 History Instructing Youth	\$ 87.50	\$ 99.00
1896 \$2.00 Five Female Group	275.00	325.00
1896 \$5.00 Electricity—an Allegorical Group	350.00	395.00
Complete Set (3). You'll say they are the Nicest you've ever seen	695.00	750.00

WHAT ELSE? Please send your Want List for reasonable prices on any items we can supply. We may have just the Notes you require. Our stock, one of the finest in the country for the past quarter of a century, contains many exceedingly rare items such as: Set (4) Napier & Thompson \$1, \$2, \$5 Silver, \$5 Legals (all low #); Set (5): 1875 \$1 Legals A-B-C-D-E. These will be sold only as a set, likely this Winter, in a Sale of Very Rare Notes including many duplicates of the personal collection of Aubrey E. Bebee.

WANTED TO BUY: Most Territorial Notes (but especially Arizona, Idaho, Indian, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington) - Double Denominations - National Gold Banks - Interest Bearing - Nice 1st, 2nd Charters - Demand - Rarities in Coin, Legal, Federal Reserve - Uncut Sheets. Please price any items you have for sale.

All offerings subject to prior sale. 100% Satisfaction Always. Any items returnable in 3 days for full refund. Add 50c to orders less than \$35.00. Now in our 26th year. Please give us a try—You'll wonder why you didn't sooner.

Bebee's, Inc.

4514 NORTH 30th STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68111

For the Dedicated, Informed Hobbyist
A Comprehensive, Up-To-Date and Definitive Book on
NORTH AMERICAN
CURRENCY
With Current Valuations

Years of research and compilation have now produced a new reference work on paper money of the North American continent.

This is a manual for collectors of paper money. But it is more than that: the hundreds of Broken Bank Notes illustrated and priced give it unique and extraordinary interest.

A Coming Paper Money Boom?

Here is a volume which anticipates the "hot" speculation about a coming boom in paper money. The author, Grover C. Criswell, Jr., an international expert in this field, has provided a most fascinating and carefully documented coverage of this important section of numismatics.

***5 Books in One
Profusely Illustrated***

A nationally-known collector who saw pre-publication proofs called this work "five books in one," because of its intensive and

thorough exploration of all facets of Paper Currency.

Among many exclusive features of North American Currency you will find how to organize and catalogue your own Bank notes . . . many other ideas which alone, are worth the price of admission.

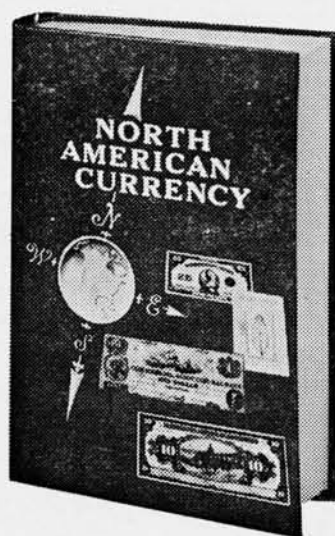
This book, which you will be proud to show to fellow collectors (but NOT to lend around, we are sure!) is excellent in printing, reproduction and binding.

Important Current Valuations

One single added feature makes this North American Currency book indispensable: its comprehensive and realistic current valuations.

It is almost a condensed encyclopedia of the subject: 912 pages with 2,188 illustrations of the paper money of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The price of this comprehensive and attractive volume is \$15.00. The edition is fairly limited. Please order your copy now.



**Curiosities . . . and values
in paper money**

HERE ARE just two of the 2,188 illustrations: a curious \$3.00 bill issued by the Bank of St. Mary's, Columbus, Georgia, valued at \$18.00 (VG) or \$22.00 (new). At right, the Hawaiian \$5.00 note, 1934A Series . . . value, \$50.00 (VG) or \$125.00 (new). Not all dollars depreciate, as this book, North American Currency, shows!

If not on sale in your area write Krause Publications — Iola — Wis. for nearest source.

Scarce Texas Currency

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS — ISSUED FROM AUSTIN

\$ 1.00	Indian Brave Left	Fine \$10.00	Very Fine \$15.00
5.00	Indian Brave Seated	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 12.50
10.00	Hercules at Left	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 12.50
20.00	Indian Left	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 12.50
50.00	Steamship	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 12.50

GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS

10.00	Ship Left—Lamar Signature	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 13.50
	Houston Signature	Fine 12.25	Very Fine 15.75
50.00	Sailor & Flag—Lamar Signature	Fine 9.75	Very Fine 13.50
	Houston Signature	Fine 12.50	Very Fine 15.75

CONSOLIDATED FUND OF TEXAS — 1837 HOUSTON ISSUE

100.00	Criswell CF1	Very Fine 17.50
500.00	Criswell CF5	Very Fine 22.50
100.00	Criswell CF7	Very Fine 17.50
1000.00	Criswell CF12	Very Fine 27.50

AUSTIN ISSUE

100.00	Criswell CF14	Very Fine 25.00
--------	---------------------	-----------------

TEXIAN NAVY NOTES — 1841

25.00	Criswell AW3	Fine 17.75	Very Fine 22.50
50.00	Criswell AW4	Fine 18.00	Very Fine 23.50
	Complete set of Navy Notes AW 3 & 4	Fine 32.50	Very Fine 41.50

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS BONDS

\$320.00	Texian Loan, Criswell 36A, First Texas Bond. Signed by Stephen F. Austin Ext. Rare, small triangle cut cancel missing. Nice appearing — \$112.50	
\$100.00	Republic of Texas, old mill at center,.....	Very Fine 17.50
500.00	Republic of Texas, Mercury & Sailor, Fine cut cancel	17.50

COUNTY NOTE — CIVIL WAR — UNCUT SHEET

Washington County, Texas, Uncut Sheet of Four Notes, \$.50; 1.00; 2.00; 3.00; Unc. Unsigned 17.50

Other Texas Items For Sale; Texas Residents Add 2% Sales Tax

John N. Rowe III, P. O. Box 2381, Dallas, Texas 75221



UNITED STATES CURRENCY

LARGE, SMALL OR FRACTIONAL

I SPECIALIZE IN THIS FASCINATING BRANCH OF NUMISMATICS

Scarce and Attractive Uncut Sheets

FOUR, SIX, TWELVE and EIGHTEEN NOTES.

MANY STATES AVAILABLE IN 1929 NATIONALS, SHEETS OF SIX.

U. S. LEGALS and SILVER CERTIFICATES, TWELVE AND EIGHTEEN.

A FEW LARGE SIZE NOTES IN UNCUT SHEETS OF FOUR.

These show pieces will enhance the value and interest in any collection or exhibit. All have been obtained from important collections. None have been released by the Treasury Dept. in many years.

SEND STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR LATEST PRICE LIST ON ABOVE.

LARGEST PRINTING OF ANY PAPER MONEY BOOK TO DATE!

HEWITT'S "SMALL SIZE U. S. PAPER MONEY"

by WILLIAM P. DONLON

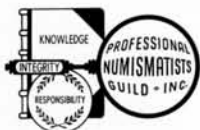
The year's best seller and best dollar value. Thousands have said so!
Most collectors use two or more copies, as check lists and for reference.

Only One Dollar. Order today.



I WANT TO BUY AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF CHOICE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Also singles, duplicates, uncut sheets, and bank packs, large and small. Please quote prices with description and quantity. No bids or offers. Appraisals at moderate fee.



WILLIAM P. DONLON

U. S. Currency Exclusively

S.P.M.C. No. 74
A.N.A. No. 4295
Life Member No. 101

**P. O. BOX 144
UTICA, NEW YORK, 13503**
Phone 315-735-2525.